

Established 1887

In Opposition to Treaty Arab States Vote Boycott Of Egypt, Break Relations

By Thomas W. Lippman

BAGHDAD, April 1 (WP)—All but two Arab countries agreed yesterday to impose a total economic boycott on Egypt. They also are reportedly planning to announce immediately and plan to break diplomatic and political relations within a month.

The sweeping sanctions were accepted unanimously by the 19 delegations at a conference of foreign and economic ministers here and represented a victory for the

ministers did not have the legal power to bind their governments. However, this constitutes a loophole that will enable Arab states to maintain token diplomatic contacts with Egypt, the cumulative effect of the resolutions adopted here is a strong and unequivocal rebuke to Mr. Sadat's decision in signing a peace treaty with Israel. The decisions themselves, and the Saudi participation in them, go far beyond what Egypt was expecting and are likely to contribute to the malaise in Egypt over the totality of Egypt's split with the rest of the Arab world.

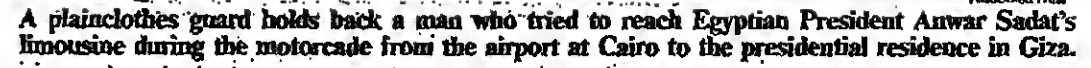
Mr. Sadat is expected to join in the blacklisting of Egypt reportedly was made by King Khaled himself when delegates here urged the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, to take the issue before the Arab League.

The Arabs achieved the accord that has eluded them in several previous attempts to arrive at a combined strategy for dealing with Mr. Sadat.

Ever since Mr. Sadat shocked the Arab world by traveling to Jerusalem in November, 1977, the Arab split between the hardliners opposed to Mr. Sadat who were trying to bring him down and moderates adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

Among the latter were Saudi Arabia and the two countries whose cooperation in the peace process has been sought eagerly by both Egypt and the United States.

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Cairo Crowds Laud Treaty

Sadat Returns Home to Cheers

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, April 1 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat came home yesterday to an exuberant welcome from tens of thousands of Egyptians who turned out to demonstrate support for the peace treaty that he had signed with Israel.

The friendly crowds, which included villagers who had come from the Nile Delta and Upper Egypt, gathered along the 15-mile route from Cairo International Air-

port to Mr. Sadat's residence in Giza. They cheered, danced, waved signs and threw rose petals along the streets of Cairo as he stood and waved from his open limousine.

The government's hand was evident in the reception for Mr. Sadat, who had stopped in West Germany on his return from the United States. Cairo television announcers estimated the crowd to be more than 5 million persons, larger than the one that greeted Mr. Sadat when he returned from his historic

visit to Israel in November, 1977. Some observers along the route doubted that the turnout was that large, but there was no doubt about the warmth with which Mr. Sadat was received.

"I felt very happy after Sadat signed the peace treaty," said Suleiman el-Shoppi, a student who was being jostled in the swarm of downtown spectators waiting for Mr. Sadat to pass. "I feel that a new era of prosperity is going to come with peace."

Despite the Revolution in Iran

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP) — Despite the Iranian oil shut-out, world oil production was higher during the first two months of this year than in January and February of last year, according to the CIA.

In addition, according to Energy Department documents drawing on American intelligence procedures, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries rose from 27.9

dation went down in January and February, compared with the last two months of last year. There was a similar drop during January and February of last year compared with the year before.

Mr. Moses also wrote that non-OPEC production "has been appreciably higher in the first two months to the first two months of last year."

"The increase in non-OPEC oil between the two periods is 2 (million barrels a day); that is large, but not

unbelievable," Mr. Moses wrote. He also pointed out that non-OPEC production rose 2.7 million barrels a day in the 13-month period following November, 1977, to its current level. This increase was the result of improved production from the North Sea, Mexico, Alaska, and some smaller Third World countries.

Since January, 1977, Arab OPEC production rose from 16.4 million (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

tion from the countryside was provided.

The Egyptian capital was decorated with triumphal arches of bright cloth in arabesque patterns, papier-mache white doves, and banners hailing Mr. Sadat as a "hero of peace." At night, the city was lit with thousands of small, colored lights that formed a new kind of building from banks to service stations.

Some of the banners, which were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Concept Overwhelmingly Approved by Voters

Khomeini Proclaims Islamic Republic

has said repeatedly that the reaction in production resulting from the Iranian revolution has used a world oil shortage of 2 million barrels a day, with 500,000 tons of that falling on the United States.

According to an Energy Depart-

TEHRAN, April 1 (AP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini triumphantly proclaimed Iran an Islamic republic today, announcing that the "yes" votes of millions of Iranians in a referendum had created the nation's first "government of

But this apparently was not meant literally, since early returns over the weekend indicated that a small number of Iranians voted against establishing an Islamic republic, a concept that has not yet been fully defined.

some motorists in downtown Tehran flashed their headlights to show approval. But most citizens seemed to take the news as a foregone conclusion. "Of course I expected it, because it was obvious," a Tehran bazaar merchant said.

ment memorandum, however, government analysts — including the CIA — have two conclusions that, during the first two months of this year, Iran's oil production was 60.1 million barrels a day compared with 57.3 million barrels a day in 1979.

tion barrels a day last year.

Similarly, oil production from wells outside the oil canal rose from 29.4 million barrels a day during the first two months of last year to 31.5 million barrels a day this year.

While some CIA oil analyses have been questioned in the past, the Energy Department relies on the agency's statistics for its calculations of world oil production.

In a memo to Deputy Energy Secretary John C. O'Leary citing CIA statistics, Lincoln Moses, head of the Energy Department's Energy Information Administration, said, "was wrong about world oil production, which these figures show to be above January and February 1978."

In the memo, a copy of which is obtained by The Washington Post, Mr. Moses added that pro-

"to establish a government of righteousness and to overthrow and bury the monarchy in the garbage can of history."

Ayatollah Khomeini's victory statement, read by an announcer over Tehran radio, contrasted with the continued concern of the revolutionary authorities over unrest among the nation's large ethnic minority groups.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan, head of the Khomeini-appointed provisional government, warned rebellious forces in the armed rebellion by the Chinese in the northeastern town of Gonbad-e Qabus today that if the fighting there did not cease, he would send government troops Tuesday morning to restore order.

Ayatollah Khomeini said that the nationwide referendum Friday and yesterday gave "unanimous approval to an Islamic republic.

been estimated to be 18.7 million. Scattered early returns from provincial towns showed 99.7 percent of the voters in favor of an Islamic republic.

As the results were announced,

China Frees Tibetans

Who Rebelled in 1959

TOKYO, April 1 (AP)—Chinese authorities, in an expression of leniency, have released 588 persons involved in the armed rebellion by Tibetan Buddhist rebels in Sichuan (Szechwan) province twenty years ago, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

The report said another 363 who had been released and assigned jobs earlier had their designations as counterrevolutionary rebels removed.

Some voters complained of having to cast their ballots in full view of revolutionary officials and said that registration procedures were erratic.

The referendum amounted to a vote of confidence in Ayatollah Khomeini's leadership, since the draft of the proposed constitution is still secret. The next step will be election of a constituent assembly, which will meet in 30 to 50 days to refine and approve the constitution.

Meanwhile, the state radio said today that yet another cease-fire (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

News Analysis

Mideast Pact Could Be Boon for Russia

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed last Monday in Washington marks a setback to decades of Soviet policy in the Middle East. But it also opens up new opportunities, which Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko sought to exploit during a recent three-day mission to Syria.

In Damascus, Mr. Gromyko called for Arab sanctions against Egypt and denounced the United States for what he described as, in effect, extorting the treaty from the Egyptians under pressure.

The Soviet foreign minister said that the treaty "breathes hostility to the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine" and "sows plenty of seeds of new conflicts and upheavals."

In a meeting last week with Yasser Arafat, the chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union supported the Palestinians' right to their own national government.

Except for this nuance of Soviet support for the Palestinian

ans, Mr. Gromyko rehearsed old ground, saying little that the Kremlin leaders had not asserted before during the negotiation and bagging that finally produced the Egyptian-Israeli accord.

But Mr. Gromyko's mission also highlighted the complexity of the Soviet position in the new Middle East equation.

The Soviet Union, for all its angry denunciation of the "separate deal" and the "sellout" of the Syrians and Palestinians, was ultimately powerless to prevent it. The United States wanted the accord and finally fostered it.

The rest of the Arab states, including Saudi Arabia and other vital Gulf countries long hostile to the Soviet Union, oppose the treaty, too. If the Russians play their cards right, the new situation could give them leverage greater than they had.

The Arabs are far from united on what to do to Egypt for "selling out." Mr. Gromyko alluded to this in a recent speech, when he said, "The more united and firm the Arab countries are in upholding

their rights, the more difficult it will be for their adversaries to impose decisions contrary to their interests."

A "good basis," he said, was the resolution by Arab states in Baghdad last November providing for the expulsion of Egypt from the Arab League as soon as a treaty was signed and a boycott of Egyptian companies and individuals that deal directly with Israel, among other measures.

Global Relationship

But despite his criticism of the United States for "pressure," there was no indication in Mr. Gromyko's remarks that Moscow's global relationship with Washington had been thrown under a different light by the peace treaty.

Diplomats in Moscow say that the Russians are continuing work on a strategic arms limitation treaty with the United States. Differences on the Middle East are not expected to hold it up or to make President Leonid Brezhnev any less willing to meet with President Carter when it is ready for signature, perhaps as early as next month.

Soviet Middle East policy is now largely hostage to the volatile and emotional attitudes of the disparate Arab states of the region, and it will take fancier footwork than the Russians have yet displayed for them to manipulate these nations all into the Kremlin's corner.

For example, Moscow has been running through this sleepy, sun-baked West African capital proclaiming: "Socialism is our way, Marxism-Leninism is our guide." A billboard advertising the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, informs travelers that the flying time to Moscow is 9 hours, 55 minutes. The major public monument was donated by North Korea, and the Chinese are building a sports stadium.

But Benin's brand of Marxism-Leninism, while as repressive as most, has its accommodating aspects. Government ministers still fall over each other to greet a cardinal on his way to the Vatican. Most of the commercial enterprises remain in private, profitable hands.

Beneath the veneer of *realpolitik* lies a traditional tribal world. Vodoo, which was born here, still dominates religious and cultural life for most of the 40 ethnic groups in the population of 3 million. Not far from the palace of President Mathieu Kerekou, a medicine man lures customers with a promise of "treatment according to the explanation of the patient."

A few miles away, the lake city of Ganvie, population 20,000, stands as a symbol of tribal autonomy. It was built on bamboo stilts in the center of a lake by people determined to avoid tax collectors from France, who controlled the territory, then Dahomey, from the late 19th century until independence in 1960. The tax collectors are no longer French, but Ganvie's aversion to them is undiminished.

Even among the military leaders, who seized power in 1972, ideology may count for little more than a sense of identity. "Sure, there are a



ARMED ESCORT — A Rhodesian police boat with a machine gun mounted patrols the Zambezi River along border with Zambia as a tourist boat on a cruise follows.

Accommodating Socialism, Commercialism

Benin Blending Realpolitik, Tradition

By Carey Winfrey

COTONOU, Benin (NYT) — A banner over the coastal highway running through this sleepy, sun-baked West African capital proclaiming: "Socialism is our way, Marxism-Leninism is our guide." A billboard advertising the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, informs travelers that the flying time to Moscow is 9 hours, 55 minutes. The major public monument was donated by North Korea, and the Chinese are building a sports stadium.

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Even among the military leaders, who seized power in 1972, ideology may count for little more than a sense of identity. "Sure, there are a

few authentic Marxists around," said a Western diplomat. But the more important ingredient in embracing Marxism-Leninism in 1974, he said, was the need of the Beninese to break away from the French colonial past — "to identify themselves as something unique and different."

A Beninese who is a graduate of the Sorbonne explained: "We were the most Frenchified people in Africa. Good French is spoken here. For most of us it was a love-hate thing." A European professor, noting that Benin had "the highest level of education in all of French-speaking Africa," said: "This country has always been poor in everything, but rich in people. One reason for a lot of the political instability here is that every Beninese thinks he can be president."

A fair number have been. Since independence, the country has had 11 governments, six coups d'etat, six constitutions and one national name change. It was another anticolonial reflex that prompted the government to abandon the name Dahomey in 1975 in favor of Benin, the name of an ancient kingdom that lies within modern Nigeria, Benin's powerful neighbor to the east along the Gulf of Guinea.

President Kerekou, who as an army major led the coup that ousted a governing triumvirate in 1972, prefers tactics of disavowal and gets as much sport out of dressing down Chinese and Soviet diplomats as he does out of berating the Western variety. There is no U.S. ambassador here. After a series of perceived slights to the incumbent in 1975, Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state, recalled him to Washington, leaving representation in the hands of a chargé d'affaires.

Many question the president's drill-sergeant brand of authoritarianism, but few doubt the sincerity of his commitment to economic development — no small challenge in a country virtually devoid of natural resources.

Cotonou's modern port — the gateway to Niger and its expanding uranium industry and the entry point for goods barred by Nigeria and Ghana but smuggled into them — provides the major share of the country's foreign exchange.

With Nigeria due to return to civilian government this fall, there has been mounting pressure for elections, a development that President Kerekou has so far forestalled by invoking the memory of Jan. 16, 1977. On that Sunday morning, a cargo plane landed at Cotonou airport and disgorged 60 or 70 mercenaries, most of whom were white and spoke French.

With rifles at the ready, the mercenaries marched the half mile into town, firing an occasional shot as they went. When one of their number, a Ghanaian who has not been heard from since, was somehow captured, they returned to the airport and departed, leaving the astonished citizens of Cotonou to ponder what it all had meant.

Maximum Mileage

The most widely held theory was that the mercenaries had been hired by exiles who expected the populace to help overthrow the government. Another theory was that President Kerekou orchestrated the invasion to support his frequent warnings of enemies without and within.

Whether the president was involved, as seems unlikely, he has obtained maximum mileage from the episode. In the two-and-a-half-hour speeches that he favors, he uses it to justify continuing vigilance and stringent security, and the necessity for his leadership.

Even without the reminders, Cotonou's citizens are unlikely to forget the invasion that fizzled. Two years to the day after the event, the president dedicated a massive monument "to the martyrs of Sunday, 16th of January, 1977."

In the middle of a main street badly in need of attention, the \$2.5-million sculpture, a triumph of proletarian realism, memorializes eight Beninese killed either by the mercenaries, as the inscription on the monument implies, or by overzealous Beninese soldiers, as the European community claims.

Guns Heard In Kampala

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would mean the Tanzanians had been thrown back about 10 miles.

Friday night, a four-man Libyan delegation, headed by Tripoli's assistant defense minister, met secretly with high Kenyan officials to request the release of a large arms shipment at the Kenyan port of Mombasa, sources said. The shipment was released yesterday, Ugandan exiles said, and 50 Kenyan trucks were being loaded with arms for the Amin forces.

Official Reaction

In Nairobi, Police Commissioner Ben Gethi today denied that Libyan troops and arms were being transhipped to Uganda through Kenya.

In Washington, President Carter condemned the Libyan intervention, an involvement that deepened Thursday when a Libyan plane bombed Mwanza, Tanzania, in an unsuccessful strike against a fuel depot.

The countries of black Africa have taken no public position on the war or the Libyan involvement in it.

The renewed Libyan airlift began last Monday, a day after Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere received — and rejected — an ultimatum from the Libyan head of state, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, to withdraw his troops from Uganda within 24 hours. Mr. Nyerere instead ordered what he hoped would be the final attack to take Kampala.

A member of the Ugandan government-in-exile said any and all Libyans and Palestinians found in Uganda would be executed on the spot. "We are taking no Arab prisoners of war," he said.

In Bid for Better Relations

U.S. Ambassador to Iran Reportedly to Be Replaced

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP) — In a move intended to improve relations with Iran's revolutionary government, the Carter administration has decided to replace William Sullivan, the U.S. ambassador who became closely identified with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi during the final days before the shah's regime collapsed.

U.S. officials said on Friday that Mr. Sullivan, who was criticized by political opponents in Iran and in previous posts in Southeast Asia as practicing "counterinsurgency diplomacy," will return to the United States this month.

Officially, Mr. Sullivan is returning for consultations. But U.S. officials acknowledged that he will not return to his post in Tehran and that a new ambassador will be named.

[Administration officials said yesterday, however, that no decision has been made on whether Mr. Sullivan will be replaced in Tehran. The New York Times reported from Washington.]

Iranian spokesmen have said that replacing Mr. Sullivan was an essential first step toward better relations with the Carter administration, which backed the shah's regime until it collapsed in February. Shahar Roushi, the main spokesman in Washington for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said last month that the administration should name "someone who is not a disgrace" to U.S. policy.

Mr. Sullivan's role in Iran was reflected in a strategy course both of the Iranian revolution and U.S. policy. While Iranian revolutionaries were denouncing him, Mr. Sullivan reportedly had fallen from favor with the White House for not supporting the shah strenuously enough at the end of the yearlong crisis that drove the monarch into exile.

In late December, shortly after U.S. officials said that the career diplomat had begun to report that the shah would not be able to surmount the crisis and that the United States should shift its policy, the White House sent Gen. Robert Huyser, a deputy commander of NATO, to Iran without consulting Mr. Sullivan. Gen. Huyser reported directly to the Pentagon and White House.

State Department sources said that Mr. Sullivan strongly backed the shah, whose he saw frequently, during most of the crisis.

It was not immediately clear

what effect the recall would have on Mr. Sullivan's career. He had been ambassador to Laos from 1969 to 1973, the ambassador to the Philippines when President Ferdinand Marcos was whipping anti-American feeling over military bases there and the assistant secretary of state who was in the Vietnam peace negotiations.

He became a favorite of the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for his work in those posts. He was dismissed with his children, going to one report, he was one of the department's top jobs but rejected it in favor of the Iran posting, where he could influence policy directly.

Khomeini Hails Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement had been broke Gombad-e-Qavus, where militarily loyal to the Khomeini regime been trying to quell a weeklong rebellion by Turkmenians seeking autonomy for the region.

In his warning, Premier Hassan said that the army was pained to quell the rebellion in disarm anyone considered a threat to the Khomeini regime. Earlier this month, a Kurdish dissident in western Iran had the support of much of the Kurdish population.

At least 50 persons are believed to have been killed and more than 100 wounded in the fighting Gombad-e-Qavus, near the Iranian frontier.

Abbas Amir Entezami, the premier, for public relations charged today that the rebels' porters of the shah's regime other "counterrevolutionaries" whom he declined to identify inciting trouble among Iranian minorities.

Besides renewing long-standing demands for greater autonomy, many of the minorities, largely Sunni Muslims, recently dominated by Ayatollah Khomeini's Shiite sect, which prizes about 90 percent of Iran's million people.

Oil Output Exceeds Pact Of 1978, CIA Data Says

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barrels a day to 21.2 million barrels a day this year, while the total of the cartel's oil producers declined from 10.8 million barrels a day to 7.2 million barrels a day in January. Non-Arab production has since begun to rise. The total increase in OPEC production resulted from higher output from Iraq — now the cartel's second largest producer — Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Nigeria.

On Friday, Mr. Schlesinger defended his department's estimates. He also told the National Association of Manufacturers that continuation of the projected shortages would depend largely on whether production will be cut by other OPEC countries as Iran increases its output.

Iran is now producing almost 3 million barrels a day, compared to more than 5.5 million barrels a day when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was in power.

Some international oil analysts, however, question the Energy Department's interpretation of oil production and inventory data.

Bruce Wilson of Smith, Barney, Harris, Upham, said, "If you look at the numbers, there probably was no shortage in excess of 1 million barrels a day worldwide." He added, "Schlesinger has tried to rationalize a larger shortage," noting that, because of higher prices and profits available in Japan and Europe, major oil companies have shifted some of their available supplies there instead of to the United States.

Production Increases
Energy Department's officials conceded that world production has some 10 percent compared to last, even though Iran was shut for more than two months. But they

stick by their assessment that it is still a 2-million-barrel shortage because of higher demand.

Mr. Schlesinger and John Tanzi, one of the Energy Department's international oil specialists, said the shortage will continue a production remains at a level enough to allow oil companies rebuild inventories during spring and summer.

Another factor is the level of consumption. Albert Linde, the assistant administrator of the Energy Department's National Petroleum Administration, said demand for oil this year is about 3 percent higher than the year's consumption level. By comparison, U.S. oil demand per cent last year over 1977.

U.S. Drops Case Of Secret Files Lost by Ex-Envoy

WASHINGTON, April 1

The Justice Department announced that it will not prosecute Graham Martin, the former ambassador to South Vietnam, alleged mishandling of classified documents.

A department spokesman on Friday said that Mr. Martin, 67, and deteriorating health factors in deciding not to him with gross negligence for highly classified documents that he failed to report.

The Washington Post last September that Mr. Martin under investigation because of intelligence documents missing from the trunk of his car after it was stolen in Dec. 1977. The facts of the case of "serious" questions of "liability" under the seldom statute dealing with the classified documents, the Post said.

Mr. Martin was ambassador to South Vietnam from 1973 to 1975. U.S. evacuation of April 30, Frank Seneff, a former CIA official who served in Vietnam and book highly critical of those days, said he told that Mr. Martin had taken classified documents with him during evacuation.

Bangladesh PM Chooses Leader

DACCA, Bangladesh, April 1

The ruling National Awami League yesterday elected Labor Minister Sheikh Azizur Rahman as its 11-member group which last week announced plans to hold an unofficial anti-election on April 28 to coincide with the exhibition in New York, Vienna and Paris. The Union of Graphic Arts rejected the request to hold the exhibition in a public gallery. The artists had planned to go ahead with the showing on their own.

Arab States Vote Boycott Of Egypt, Break Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

but who have cast their lot with the dedicated opponents of the Egyptian president.

It appears that Mr. Sadat, who had been expecting not support but at least silence from the moderate and pro-West Arab states, underestimated the scope of Arab opposition to his signature of a treaty and overestimated the ability and determination of his former friends to forestall harsh sanctions.

Abdel Mohsen Abu Myzer, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, hailed the conference resolutions as a "great victory" that represent "the beginning of the end" of the PLO campaign against Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Hamadi, the Iraqi minister and conference spokesman, said that the resolutions represented a "minimum level" of acceptable sanctions and that individual countries might go farther.

If fully implemented, the sanctions could have considerable impact on the fragile Egyptian economy and on its military development.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait jointly contribute about \$300 million a year in cash assistance and millions in other forms of aid. That would end under the resolutions, but the implications of the sanctions go much beyond that.

For example, the Arab countries committed themselves to stop selling petroleum products to Egypt. Egypt exports crude oil but imports jet fuel and other refined products. Even if non-Arab supplies are available, there will be disruption of supply patterns and probably additional costs.

It will be some time before it is clear what specific actions the Arab states will take in carrying out the principles adopted here. Mr. Hamadi suggested, for example, that Arab ships would continue to use the Suez Canal, and be said that the question of whether commercial airline service to Egypt would continue would be decided by a follow-up committee.

One crucial unanswered question was whether Saudi Arabia is backing out of its \$225-million contract to pay for 50 U.S. combat jets on which Egypt is expecting delivery this year.

Mr. Hamadi said that the contract "definitely" was affected. He also said that the decisions were effective as of the date of the signing of the peace treaty; the Saudi commitment on the aircraft precedes that. Prince Saud and the Saudi delegation left Baghdad immediately after the meeting and were not available for clarification.

Earlier in the week, the conference appeared hopelessly split over how far to go in punishing Egypt for signing a treaty that all the participants condemned. The Saudis argued that they were not authorized to go beyond the relatively mild sanctions against Egypt already approved and that anything more would require another summit. Aligned against them were Iraq, Syria, Libya, the PLO and

several countries formerly in the moderate camp.

Conference sources said that the Saudis were worn down by strong direct appeals from Kuwait, by open criticism of their stand from the PLO and by the direct challenge from the Iraqis, who said publicly that anyone failing to break completely with Egypt was collaborating with Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Hamadi said that the resolutions call for:

- Immediate withdrawal of those Arab ambassadors still in Cairo, and a break in diplomatic and consular relations with Egypt within a month.

- Suspension of Egyptian membership in the Arab League and temporary transfer of the league headquarters to Tunis, and a call to the Organization of African Unity and the nonaligned movement to suspend Egyptian membership.
- Condemnation of the U.S. Middle East policy.
- A cutoff of any economic, financial or technical aid to Egypt, a ban on Arab purchases of Egyptian securities, a boycott of firms doing business with Egypt, and an appeal to the United Nations to move its regional offices out of Egypt.

Sadat Gets Big Welcome

(Continued from Page 1)

hand-lettered in Arabic, defended Mr. Sadat against the criticism that his peace policy has drawn from other Arabs. "Our decisions are truly Egyptian," one banner announced. "With our great faith, we were able to defeat the rejectionists," another banner said.

As he had on his return from Israel, Mr. Sadat made a point of standing in his open car during the hour-long ride home while nervous security men balanced themselves on the running boards. Black-clad policemen stationed several feet apart faced the crowds along the route and sometimes locked arms to prevent spectators from surging forward.

Begin Trip Approved

JERUSALEM, April 1 (UPI) — The Israeli Cabinet today approved Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit to Egypt, which is scheduled to start tomorrow, and the Interior Ministry decided to remove restrictions that prevented most Israelis from visiting Egypt.

After a briefing by Mr. Begin on the final stages of the peace talks, the Cabinet formally approved the peace treaty with Egypt, including the final agreements made in Washington.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the Cabinet approval ended the ratification process of the treaty in Israel and that as soon as a copy of the treaty was formally exchanged with Egypt, it would go into effect.

Italian Premier Resigns After Defeat in Senate

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, April 1 — Premier Giulio Andreotti resigned last night, bringing Italy to a new political crisis that is expected to lead to national elections two years ahead of schedule.

His resignation was handed to President Sandro Pertini at the Quirinal Palace only minutes after his new three-party government, put together only a week and a half ago, failed to win a vote of confidence in the Senate. The vote was 149 to 150.

As the Senate voted, the small Radical Party demonstrated outside to protest the new government and to promote a petition calling for a new disarmament program to help feed the hungry of the world.

Just before the vote, Mr. Andreotti had responded to 14 days of debate on the program he had offered in behalf of his Christian Democratic Party, the nation's largest party, and two small parties, the Republicans and the Social Democrats.

He said in a speech, "On my part it certainly would be difficult to leave, moved and proud as I am of having been able to serve the nation in a period so difficult and to have contributed my entire political dedication at a moment of ancient and largely effective democratic cooperation."

Premier Since 1976

Mr. Andreotti has been premier since the last general election in 1976.


The Communist Party, which had provoked the present crisis on Jan. 31 by withdrawing from the

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Mild	MIAMI	13	55	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Overcast	MILAN	13	55	Fair
ATHENS	17	63	Mild	MONTREAL	4	39	Cloudy
BAGHDAD	22	72	Overcast	MOSCOW	1	34	Mild
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	40	Overcast
BOMBAY	24	75	Overcast	NEW YORK	15	59	Cloudy
BRAZILIA	24	75	Cloudy	NICE	13	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	17	63	Overcast	OSLO	7	45	Rain
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	16	61	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Overcast	PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Overcast	ROME	14	57	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Fair	SOFIA	12	54	Showers
DUBLIN	7	45	Showers	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Mild
DOWNTOWN	14	57	Overcast	TOKYO	22	72	N.A.
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast	TENRAN			
FLORENCE	15	59	Fair	TELAVIV	22	72	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain	TOKYO	11	52	Overcast
GENEVA	9	48	Fair	TUNIS	14	57	Overcast
HELSINKI	5	41	Mild	VIENNA	12	54	Showers
ISTANBUL	16	61	Rain	WARSAW	5	41	Showers
LAS PALMAS	16	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Fair	ZURICH	7	45	Cloudy
LONDON	16	61	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair				

1 Year's end readings U.S. and Canada at 770

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)



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Verification of Policy

France Pledges Assistance to Developing Countries

By Graham

WASHINGTON, April 1 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in a major statement of administration policy, has pledged an intensified U.S. effort to aid the economic development of poorer countries as a part of self-interest as well as of their responsibility.

Vance spoke Friday in Seattle at the Northwest Regional Conference on the Emerging International Order, with diplomats and leaders of many countries and the United Nations in attendance. The chief of his remarks was made at the State Department.

Administration officials said the speech, which was the subject of extensive interagency discussions, was designed in part, they said, to express upon Americans their country's increasing dependence on the natural resources of developing nations.

The officials said that Mr. Vance's main purpose was to clarify U.S. policies and priorities before the many international conferences scheduled during the next year that will involve the so-called South dialogue between developing and advanced countries.

Commitment on Trade

Vance said that despite economic pressures, the United States remained committed to open trade, the international trading system, and a fairer for developing countries. He urged increasing the transfers

Post Office in N.Y. Stays Shut

Despite \$70 Million in Repairs

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT) — The Manhattan Post Office Station, which has been closed since 1967, will remain shut indefinitely despite a \$70-million renovation.

The announcement was made Friday that the building would require an additional \$30 million more for the correction of design and safety deficiencies.

The station, which occupies the entire block between 29th and 30th Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues, had been scheduled to be reopened last month.

Charles Wilson, D-Calif., who made the announcement, said that the renovation design was "probably the worst example of design standards in a special facility I have ever seen." His comments were in a report sent to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Rep. Wilson is chairman of the subcommittee on postal operations and services.

The report said that there were construction flaws and safety hazards "obvious to any experienced observer" in the plan, which it called "seriously inadequate." It said that the hazards would jeopardize the safety of 7,000 postal employees scheduled to work in the station of the largest and most complex facilities in the Postal Service.

Edward Simpson, president of Nab-Lord Construction Co., which has been renovating the building for four years, said that the delay in finishing the job was caused by "a lot of changes, 400 changes," requested by postal authorities "after the job started."

Small Fortunes Change Hands Behind Locked Doors

Illegal Gambling Flourishes in New York

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT) — There is no name beside the bell for the 15-E, and no one was about to change any chances on welcoming the thousands of visitors, even at 10 o'clock on a Sunday morning.

"Who sent you?" said the bouncer who stood in the doorway of the room, which was open to the light of a single door, scrutinizing the couple who stood uneasily before him. He demanded to know what they were doing there.

The "doorman" was not sure. He took them into the shadowy foyer, then into the room, where he flipped on the light and looked them over. He was satisfied, he ushered them through a beaded curtain into a room with a mirrored ceiling.

There were a dozen men and a woman crowded around a game of craps. A man in a double-breasted blue blazer took the dice and rolled them with a flourish that sent them spinning across the table.

The scene is played almost every night at scores of places around New York City, from town houses off Fifth Avenue, with marble stairways and wrought-iron balconies, to storefronts in the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn, where the patrons are mainly black and Hispanic.

In other parts of the city, the scene is played in a more modest setting, where thick shag rugs and heavy drapes muffle noises that might draw complaints from neighbors.

Illegal Casinos

Illegal gambling "casinos" are flourishing in New York City. The police are making a serious effort to shut them down, but the illegal game is still going strong.

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LINER AFIRE — The Italian cruise ship Angelina Laura rests on harbor floor at Charlotte Amalie in U.S. Virgin Islands as fire burns Saturday on upper decks. Most of the 800 passengers were ashore when the fire broke out. A Canadian who jumped into the harbor was hospitalized.

U.S. Trucker Talks Fail; Selective Strikes Called

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — The Teamsters union today called selective strikes against a portion of the U.S. trucking industry after efforts to devise a new labor contract collapsed.

Frank Fitzsimmons, the union president, said that interference by high-level government officials played a part in his decision to order a walkout.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, whose union had become a key test of President Carter's voluntary anti-inflation guidelines, did not indicate how many of the 300,000 workers covered by the contract would walk out. The administration guidelines call for a 7-percent ceiling on wages and fringe benefits and a 5.75-percent limit on prices.

In calling for selective strikes, the union apparently was hoping to make it difficult for the administration to seek a back-to-work order. The strikers can be ordered back to work if the government can prove to a U.S. judge that a strike poses a national emergency.

Administration officials have said that a nationwide strike by drivers and warehouse workers could severely disrupt the economy.

Mr. Fitzsimmons said that the selective strikes would begin immediately. Industry officials have said that only about 15 percent to 20 percent of the industry workers usually work on Sundays. Thus,

any substantial impact would not be felt until tomorrow, at least.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Fitzsimmons said, "We believe that our strike will not endanger the health or safety of the American people."

Winners, Losers

A young, well-dressed man played craps at the Empire Athletic Club for an hour one night recently and walked away \$2,600 richer.

The woman friend of a gambler who lost \$2,700 the same night noted that he had earned as much as \$300,000 a year at illegal gaming tables and thus was unconcerned about one bad streak of luck.

Game rules vary around the city, but casino operators concede that the odds at their tables are less favorable for the player than those in Las Vegas and Atlantic City and that the illegal clubs offer players less flexibility. Here, if a player begins in the \$10-to-\$300 range, he cannot jump to the \$500-to-\$500 range when he hits a winning streak.

While the rules go against the player, Harry insisted that the illegal casinos run things fairly. "The house doesn't have to cheat," he said. "You cheat yourself. You cheat yourself by not getting up from the table when you're ahead."

Gamblers don't know when to stop. It's a disease that leaves you feeling sick whether you win or lose.

For some, Harry said, losing can mean real trouble. The V.I.P., a well-established place in its fourth year of operation, employs 10 "collectors" to pick up money owed the house, he said. Thus recruited from the ranks of organized crime, to which the house must pay "protection" money, make visits to gamblers' homes and hand out "punishment," he said.

Harry's Account

"If someone has no money, they take whatever they can find — jewelry, stereo, furs," Harry said. "And they come every weekend. People get beat up. They are given time to get the money, but if they don't, they die. They die." Harry may have been exaggerating; it is difficult to know.

The police have closed 11 clubs this year and charged 46 operators and employees with illegally promoting gambling. Last year, they closed 67 clubs.

Promoting gambling in terms of games like craps and blackjack is a misdemeanor, punishable by up to a year in jail and fines of \$1,000 or twice the defendant's unlawful gain. But the maximums are almost never imposed, and, while most operators can rattle off a string of arrests, they say that being hauled off to court rarely means anything more serious than a token fine.

On a given night, it's not hard to get 50 customers paying \$5,000 to \$10,000 each at the V.I.P., one of the higher-end clubs located in a town house on the Upper East Side.

The club, which looks like an elegant ballroom, is particularly affluent with a particularly large number of faithful patrons. On a given night, women glittering with diamonds and jewelry

Citizens Await Facts on Collaboration Charge

Ex-POW Stirs No Anger in U.S. Town

By Iver Peterson

GREENSBURG, Ind. (NYT) — The return of "the last POW," the Marine from Greensburg who was among the first to leave for Vietnam and the last to come home, has stirred no anger in this small Corn Belt town.

Robert Garwood last week returned to the United States under a cloud of accusations that he had defected to the enemy and helped to imprison U.S. soldiers, but people here, who sent their share of young men to fight and to die in Vietnam, want to wait for the facts on Pfc. Garwood before making up their minds.

A shy youth who never had many friends, who came from a broken home and felt that he had to prove himself a little more than others did, who never made much of an impression on the girls he met, Pfc. Garwood does not seem to have any accusers here. To hear town residents, he is not the latest villain of the Vietnam War, he is the latest victim.

"I've always believed that there are three sides to every question," said Frank Hamilton Sr., a Greensburg lawyer. "There's your side, my side and the facts." Mr. Hamilton, a World War II veteran who is in line to become National Commander of the American Legion and who wears a diamond-studded Legion pin on his lapel, said, "I'm not making up my mind until the facts are known."

Investigation by Marines

The facts surrounding Pfc. Garwood's case are being sifted by Marine Corps investigators at the Great Lakes Naval Station near Chicago, where Pfc. Garwood, 32 and as thin as bamboo, is being

kept for examination. His questioners will concentrate on the charges that he crossed over to the Communist North Vietnamese after his capture outside Danang in September, 1965.

His accusers come from among former prisoners of war. They speak of Pfc. Garwood as a member of the North Vietnamese guards who watched the prisoners, as one who sometimes enforced the jungle camp's harsh discipline and who at other times ingratiated himself with the prisoners, swapping stories about the United States and trying to help them in small ways.

Two published volumes of recollections by U.S. prisoners of war that have been in print since 1975 devote ample space to Pfc. Garwood's alleged complicity with the enemy.

"Big, nice-looking, well-fed Bobby Garwood was hard to believe," said an account in "POW," published by the Reader's Digest Press, "but he was real, a living, breathing traitor who had taken up arms on behalf of the enemy and who had no compunctions about helping to hold American troops in vile captivity."

Opinion here is not so harsh. "I just think, if they're going to try him, the jury ought to be made up of other POWs who were there," said Brad Winters, a house painter. "They're the only ones who know what it was like to be a prisoner over there."

"Nobody's guilty in this country until they're proven guilty of it," said Jack Bayless, the commander of the Welsh Crawley Kramer American Legion Post No. 129. "By God, if it's not like that anymore, I'm going to move."

Greensburg sent about 400 of its

young men to Vietnam, and 9 died there. The names of the men who served in World War I and World War II, which is still "the big one" around here, are inscribed on plaques in the Decatur County Courthouse on the town square — but not those of the Vietnam soldiers.

Jim Small, a Vietnam veteran who is the editor of the Greensburg Daily News, has dug deeply into Pfc. Garwood's life and experiences in Vietnam. His paper's extensive coverage probably has done much to protect the returning soldier from hasty judgment in Greensburg.

One of First POWs

"Remember, he was probably one of the first American POWs," Mr. Small said. "When he got captured, he was all alone, the only American in that jungle. Nobody can tell me they wouldn't do whatever the man with the gun told them if they were in that situation."

Pfc. Garwood's childhood was not always happy. He was born into a large family of limited means, and was left with his father, Jack, at the age of 4 when the marriage broke up. He lived in various places and spent long periods in the care of his grandmother.

"He didn't talk much about his family," said Linda Hayward, who went out with Pfc. Garwood a few times during the summer of 1962 or 1963. "I was the youngest of seven

Norwegian's Turn in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 1 (AP) — Ambassador Ole Algard of Norway begins a one-month term today as president of the United Nations Security Council. The terms are given by rotation.



Pfc. Robert Garwood

... faces military charges

kids, so we had a big family, and it is my opinion that Bobby wasn't so much interested in me; he wanted to be around my family."

Jack Garwood, a commercial printer here, signed his consent to allow Robert to drop out of the Arsenal Technical High School in Indianapolis and join the Marines at 17. "The Marines were tough, and he wanted to prove he could make it," the father said.

The young Marine apparently had a happy time during his training at Camp Pendleton, near San Diego. He spent time with his uncle, Carl Buchanan, who lived in Los Angeles, and he occasionally wrote him from Vietnam.

His last letter to his uncle, dated Aug. 11, 1965, closed with his happy expectation of ending his tour in October. "It sure will be good to get back to the States," Pfc. Garwood wrote. "I've had about all of Vietnam I can stand."

Six weeks later, he was captured.

Low-Tar Brand Bridges Flavor Gap.

"Enriched Flavor" breakthrough leads to unprecedented taste in a low-tar cigarette, MERIT.

A major advance in smoking technology has effectively bridged the gap between low tar and taste.

The breakthrough—a process called "Enriched Flavor"—has made possible a remarkable new cigarette, Merit.

A cigarette which is establishing a whole new taste standard for low tar smoking.

"Enriched Flavor"

More than 2000 components of tobacco smoke were analysed, one by one. Researchers succeeded in isolating certain natural ingredients which deliver taste way out of proportion to tar.

By packing extra quantities of these "key" flavor-rich ingredients into a low tar cigarette, Merit was created.

Taste Tests confirm it.

Merit has now been taste-tested among many thousands of smokers in Europe and the U.S.A.

A significant majority of smokers reported Merit delivered as much—or more—flavor as cigarettes having up to 60% more tar.

You've been listening to low tar/good taste claims for long enough. Now smoke the cigarette that finally gets them together.

Truly satisfying smoking and low tar too. The cigarette is Merit.



MERIT

The Accident at Three Mile Island

Troubles Snowballed After Apparent Pump Failure

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT) — About 4 a.m. Wednesday, a series of mishaps began in the cooling system of the reactor at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania that have snowballed into the most alarming accident to date in the U.S. atomic-energy program. Detailed knowledge of what happened still lies hidden in the steamy, lethally radioactive chamber that houses the reactor.

Nevertheless, it appears that the trouble began with the breakdown of a pump in the system, outside the reactor, that provides steam to the electric turbines. This set in motion a series of events that also shut down a pump that circulates water through the reactor itself.

Consequently, the temperature of the reactor soared and pressure within the reactor vessel opened a relief valve. When the relief valve failed to close, the pressure dropped low enough for the water to vaporize.

To what some accounts treat as an error in judgment, a valve was then opened, allowing water from this system to enter a waste tank where it created enough pressure to rupture the plumbing. About 60,000 gallons of radioactive water flooded the reactor chamber to a depth of eight feet.

Three-Hour Delay

It apparently took almost three hours for operators at the plant to realize that radioactive steam was venting into the atmosphere. At about 7 a.m., the state authorities were notified; they declared a "general emergency" an hour later. By the end of the day, traces of the radioactive debris were detectable 10 to 20 miles away.

Four or five workers trying to cope with the situation received radiation doses in excess of the level considered permissible for a three-month period, but less than the maximum dose considered safe in one year.

Shortly after 9 a.m. Friday, the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency reported that there had been a new, "uncontrolled release" of radiation — apparently a puff of contaminated steam. Gov. Richard Thornburgh of Pennsylvania recommended that pregnant women and small children within five miles of the plant be evacuated. He considered evacuating the entire area.

By the end of the day, however,

the situation seemed at least temporarily stable and the recommendations of evacuation were suspended.

Overheating of the reactor apparently has caused some melting of fuel-rod sheaths, or "cladding," but apparently not of the uranium pellets inside the rods, since no uranium has been detected in the released water. However, cooling water can no longer circulate freely through the damaged areas and temperatures there are particularly high.

Because of intense radioactivity, the temperature has risen high enough in places to break up the water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen, forming a large bubble of

gas in the upper part of the reactor vessel. It is this bubble that is the chief cause of concern, because of fears that it might reduce further the extent to which circulating water can cool the rods.

The rods might then become hot enough for extensive melting — the "meltdown" that nuclear engineers seek to avoid at all costs. A meltdown can create sufficient heat and pressure to rupture the reactor containment and spread radioactivity for miles around.

The Three Mile Island reactor is the pressurized-water type, in which the energy of the nuclear reactions is carried off by two independent water systems. One circulates through the reactor, which is

enclosed in a heavy reactor vessel designed to resist great internal pressure in case of a mishap.

This water, kept under high pressure so that it does not vaporize, flows out of the reactor vessel into a steam generator within a containment structure that is itself designed to withstand internal pressure in case of accident.

In the steam generator, the extremely hot water from the reactor transfers its heat through pipe walls to generate steam in a secondary water system. The steam is then piped to a separate building to drive turbines that generate electricity.

In normal operation, the water flowing through the reactor becomes contaminated with radioactive material, but continually circulates back through the reactor without coming into direct contact with water in the secondary system. In the accident, this contaminated water apparently escaped from this isolation.

In normal reactor operation, uranium atoms in the fuel rods are split in a continuous chain reaction.

To shut down the reactor, control rods that are otherwise suspended in the upper part of the reactor vessel are dropped into spaces between the fuel rods, intercepting the neutrons and thus breaking the chain reaction. This reportedly occurred automatically early in the accident Wednesday. The heat that must be dealt with now is not from chain reactions but from the radioactivity that has accumulated in the reactor.

When fresh fuel rods are placed in a reactor, their only radioactivity derives from the uranium pellets inside them. This is so weak that the fuel rod can be handled with no special precautions. Yet a few hours after the reactor has started up, the rod has become lethally laden with radioactive substances.

These include both "fission products" and "activation products." The former are the fragments left over when uranium atoms split and include radioactive forms of iodine, rubidium and cesium. The activation products are formed when neutrons hit and transform components of the reactor itself. They include highly radioactive forms of cobalt and manganese.

—WALTER SULLIVAN

W. Germans Oppose Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

electricity. Japan is second to the United States in its reliance on nuclear power. Mr. Ohira said that he was confident that Japan's nuclear scientists would increase safety measures.

In France, officials of the state-run utility sought to allay fears of a similar accident happening there, saying that the cooling apparatus and automatic controls were totally different from the systems of the plant in Pennsylvania. The Paris daily Le Matin said, "The catastrophe in Pennsylvania should make the nuclear experts a little more humble and the politicians a little more discerning."

Soviet Reporting

The Soviet press was closely following the nuclear accident and reported yesterday that "thousands of panic-stricken people" were fleeing their homes in the area.

In Austria, where nuclear-power authorization was narrowly defeated in a referendum last November, the Harrisburg accident was reported without comment.

In a front-page commentary in the Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera, Prof. Antonino Zichichi, president of the Union of European Physicists, said, "Public opinion should not reject en masse nuclear-power stations. Man can hardly give up this energy source in the fairly near future. The public should require, however, that nuclear-power stations be built in full respect of all that scholars have been preaching for some time." Italy's three reactors produce about 1 percent of its electricity.

In Brazil, where a proposed nuclear-reactor program has been delayed by cost overruns and technical problems, newspapers displayed reports of the Harrisburg accident alongside testimony in the Brazilian congress critical of the nuclear plans. Brazil's first reactor is under construction near Rio de Janeiro. Under a treaty with West Germany, Brazil plans to build up to eight pressurized-water reactors of the type at Three Mile Island.

In Seoul, the government began a safety check of its only operating nuclear power plant at Kori, 350 kilometers south of Seoul, officials said today. The power plant, built by Westinghouse Electric Corp., is equipped with a pressurized-water-type reactor.

South Korea plans to build eight nuclear power plants by 1986 and 36 more by the year 2000 under its energy policy stressing nuclear power. The nation is limited in its coal resources and has no domestic oil production.

10 Reported Killed

TOKYO, April 1 (AP) — A storm with winds up to 80 miles an hour lashed northern Japan yesterday, leaving 10 persons dead, five missing and at least 169 injured, the National Police Agency reported today.

It said three persons were killed by a falling tree and flying debris in northern Honshu, Japan's main island, and a fisherman was swept out to sea. At least 1,850 houses were damaged or destroyed, seven vessels were lost and 28 landslides reported, the agency said.



Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh (left) and Lt. Gov. William Scranton 3d listen to Harold Denton of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission at a press conference held in Harrisburg, Pa.

Continuing Contradictions Noted

Utility, U.S. Agency Conflict on Mishap

By Bill Richards

"I personally think the crisis is over," Metropolitan Edison Co. vice president John Herbert said at an 11 a.m. news conference yesterday.

"The crisis won't be over until we have the core in the cold shutdown mode . . . That won't be for at least several days," Harold Denton, head of the nuclear-reactor regulation division of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, said at a news conference.

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., April 1 (WP) — Amid the complexities of trying to understand what has happened at the crippled Three Mile Island nuclear plant near here, the sharp conflict between government and utility spokesmen has developed into an issue of its own.

The conflicting statements between the spokesmen have caused frustration and anger among local and state officials. Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh expressed some of that anger the other day when he said that "there are a number of conflicting versions of every event [at the reactor] that seems to occur."

The sharp disagreement between the federal nuclear experts and the utility, which operates the plant, was all the more evident during news conferences held here yesterday by Metropolitan Edison and the nuclear commission.

During those conferences, spokesmen for the two groups gave these widely differing accounts of what was taking place:

● An explosion, apparently from collecting hydrogen gas in the malfunctioning nuclear reactor, occurred after the start of the accident early Wednesday. Company officials said yesterday that the potentially dangerous blast went off at 2 p.m. Thursday. The commission says that it is certain that the blast occurred not long after the start of the nuclear accident at 4 a.m. Wednesday, 34 hours earlier.

● Company officials say that they have been in close contact since the accident with federal experts. The commission's Mr. Denton said that no one from Metropolitan Edison bothered to tell his crew about the hydrogen blast until 10 a.m. Friday, more than two days after it occurred. During that time, hydrogen gas was still collecting in the reactor, officials said.

● Metropolitan Edison's Mr. Herbert assured reporters yesterday that the dangerous and delicate process of removing hydrogen gas from a 1,000-cubic-foot potentially explosive bubble just above the reactor's overheated core was started Friday evening and that the degasification of the bubble was "the first step" in resolving the tricky problem of shutting down the reactor.

Mr. Denton, who assured another news conference Friday that no shutdown steps would be taken for several days and not without notifying the public, said that he did not learn about the degasification until yesterday morning, more than a dozen hours after it began.

● Mr. Herbert said yesterday that the gas bubble had decreased overnight by one-third because of the degasification. That statement, if correct, would substantially lower the possible danger to the reactor from the bubble.

But, in the following press conference, Mr. Denton said that the bubble's size was "essentially unchanged." He dismissed the degasification as a potentially dangerous and unacceptable solution to the shutdown problem. According to Metropolitan Edison, the degasification was an agreed-upon first step in the shutdown process, according to the commission, it was an "experiment."

The utility and federal and state officials also have disagreed over the potential danger from the crippled

reactor, the amount of radiation escaping into the area and the need for the evacuation of people living nearby.

By themselves, the disagreements could be dismissed as routine bureaucratic wrangling over who is running the show here as more than a hundred nuclear experts converge on the site. But, with the threat of a lethal radioactive release continuing for nearly 1 million residents, the conflicts in public statements

have raised confusion and uneasiness.

Metropolitan Edison president Walter Creitz indicated that some of the confusion might be cleared up soon. Mr. Creitz said yesterday afternoon that his company had decided to stop holding press conferences and would issue information only through prepared press releases. Press conferences on the situation would be handled by the commission, Mr. Creitz said.

Effects of Radiation Vary From Superficial to Fatal

By Harry Nelson

LOS ANGELES, April 1 — The biological effects of radiation range from superficial to lethal, the effect on any individual depending on the dose and type of radiation and on whether the exposure is to the whole body or only to a part of it.

Some cells are more sensitive to radiation effects than others. For example, bone-marrow cells, where blood cells are manufactured, are exceptionally sensitive, as are the testes. But the bladder or the lung can withstand relatively large amounts of radiation.

Radiation can have a major effect on the growth and development of unborn babies, especially if the exposure occurs at specific stages of development of the baby. The consequence can be any of a number of lethal or disabling birth defects.

There is special concern about the irradiation of sperm or eggs because, unlike the effects on other cells of the body, the damage that occurs to the exposed individual may be passed from generation to generation for an unlimited time.

Cancer, especially leukemia, may be another consequence of radiation. This does not necessarily mean that every person exposed will develop cancer, even if the exposure were high. There is consid-

erable controversy among scientists about the incidence of cancer among persons who have been exposed to small amounts of radiation.

The dosage also determines the degree of damage other than cancer that will result. For example, although a dose of only 3 rads may temporarily but significantly depress the number of sperm produced, 600 rads reportedly are required to sterilize a male.

The amount of radiation reportedly released at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant near Harrisburg, Pa., has been 30 millirem an hour outside of the plant. A millirem is one-thousandth of a rem, a rem roughly speaking, is equivalent to 1 rad.

Standard textbooks say that 300 rads of radiation delivered to the whole body over the period of a few hours is enough to kill 50 percent of persons exposed within 30 days.

The minimum amount of radiation required to produce detectable effects is said to be 5 to 25 rads. If detectable effects, the experts note, effects that can be picked up by an alyzing white blood cells for break age of chromosomes.

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A-Plant Accident May Slow U.S. Nuclear-Power Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

a scheduled appearance on the Johnny Carson television show Friday night. "We're all very wary of capitalizing in any sense on the tragedy," he said. "We'll do anything to keep clean."

Columbia Pictures toned down its large publicity campaign for the movie. Nonetheless, Columbia's stock rose in a declining market, and Friday's box-office grosses were the highest for any weekday since the picture opened on March 16.

Federal and industry officials are particularly concerned about the future of nuclear power because, many say, the alternatives also cause serious problems.

Increased amounts of costly imported oil would feed inflation and send billions of U.S. dollars to foreign governments. Burning more coal means ripping up huge chunks of land for strip mining and pouring tons of pollutants into the air.

There is increasing support for pushing for an energy policy that emphasizes cutting back on the use of oil and electricity while pressing development of solar energy and other renewable resources.

Shadow Over Industry

Even before the accident, a shadow covered the nuclear power industry. A CIA report noted "the growing public debate about the efficiency and desirability of using nuclear energy on a large scale." It said that nuclear plants were operating well below expectations. Also, the price of uranium, which fuels nuclear plants, has jumped 600 percent since 1973.

The report was issued in 1977 but a CIA spokesman said Friday that it still represented the agency's position.

At the same time, there have been forecasts for a lower electricity demand than previously anticipated.

It takes 12 to 14 years from the first permit to the opening of a plant, and planning must done be far in advance.

Only two nuclear reactor units were ordered in the United States last year, against 41 in the peak year of 1973, industry officials said. According to congressional sources, 200 reactor orders have been canceled over the last three years.

David Fogarty, senior vice president of Southern California Edison, which operates a plant at San Onofre, Calif., said that he felt the utility companies "couldn't be much more reluctant than they are already" to order new units.

5 Plants Shut Down

Before the accident, the U.S. nuclear industry had suffered other damaging blows. Five East Coast plants helping supply power to 1 million persons were shut for study of possible defects in their ability to withstand earthquakes.

In February, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission withdrew nuclear power from a safety study that said the chance of a serious nuclear accident was one in million years. Advocates previously had cited the study as evidence the nuclear power was virtually accident-proof.

Safety issues are being examined in a lawsuit brought by the estate of a dead plutonium plant worker Karen Silkwood, who had criticized safety conditions when she worked in the Kerr-McGee Corp. plant in Cimarron, Okla., died in 1974 in mysterious circumstances. Her father, William Silkwood, is suing Kerr-McGee for \$11.5 million, charging that negligence had led to the contamination of his food and apartment with plutonium.

Major protests were organized at reactor sites in New Hampshire and California.

Advocates of nuclear power say that the design and construction of new plants must proceed despite the problems and uncertainties. "There is really no other choice. We need nuclear power," said Mike Segal, a spokesman for the Edison Electric Institute, a trade group of utilities. "If we don't have nuclear power, we have no place else to go."

Carter Inspects Crippled Nuclear Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

high-level radiation into the atmosphere.

Commission spokesman Frank Ingram said last night in Washington that the bubble could become flammable within several days. But Mr. Denton said that it could take 12 days to become flammable and possibly twice as long before the bubble actually would explode.

Letting Bubble Expand

One of the options under consideration by the commission is allowing the bubble to expand so that it can be removed through the cooling-water system. But this creates the problem of exposing the uranium-filled fuel rods, which then might overheat, threatening a core meltdown that would be worse than an explosion.

A statement today by the commission in Washington said that calculations by Metropolitan Edison Co., the operator of the plant, on the size of the gas bubble "continue to vary," and added: "The NRC staff has been unable to draw meaningful conclusions from this data." The statement said that there had been "no substantial change in the primary system temperature and pressure."

The amount of oxygen in the bubble, which consists mostly of hydrogen, has risen to between 2 percent and 3 percent since last Wednesday's accident, commission officials say. The bubble would be potentially flammable when the oxygen level reached 5 percent and potentially explosive at 16 percent.

At its worst, and under the worst

weather conditions, a meltdown could contaminate thousands of square miles with radiation.

Plant officials said this morning that the reactor temperature was stable at 278 degrees Fahrenheit. A meltdown could occur if the temperature rose to 5,000 degrees.

The commission said, meanwhile, that its representatives at the facility "were informed at 10:45 p.m. on March 31 that there would be an attempt to sabotage the facility during the night." The commission said that the FBI, the state police and Metropolitan Edison had been notified.

In Washington, the FBI said today that it was checking "around a half-dozen rumors" of attempted or threatened sabotage at the nuclear plant but had confirmed none of them.

"We have no active investigation of any violation," FBI duty officer Otis Cox said in a telephone interview. "All the rumors have been checked out, and so far there is nothing positive." Mr. Cox said that the rumors had originated with calls from private citizens to the commission, which had turned over the names of the callers to the FBI to be questioned.

Because of the risk of a meltdown or a gas-bubble explosion, civil-defense directors put the finishing touches on the plans to evacuate tens of thousands of residents who would be downwind of the plant.

Because an evacuation would depend on which way the wind is blowing from the plant, no figures can be given. There are about

24,000 residents within a 5-mile radius of the plant; 133,000 within 10 miles; and 636,000 within 20 miles. A west-to-east wind predominates in the area.

Few residents were seen today on the streets of Middletown, which, with a population of 10,000, is the largest town within five miles of the nuclear site.

In Harrisburg, a state-government command center was set up in a bunker 50 feet below the state Capitol. "It's not blast-proof, but it's radiation-proof," said Jack Glouner, one of 40 persons manning the post.

The command center contains enough food to feed 240 people for about four days, an air-filtration system, communications equipment and its own freshwater well. "It's dependent on absolutely nothing outside," said John Comey, a spokesman for the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. "If need be, the governor and his officers could stay indefinitely."

The shutdown of the plant is costing 300,000 utility customers about \$600,000 a day. "It's costing over a dollar a day," said Metropolitan Edison spokesman George Troffer. The reason is, the company has to purchase power from alternate sources. The large dollar value is passed on to the consumer under the fuel-adjustment clause.

About 1,700 megawatts of electricity a day, about 40 percent of Metropolitan Edison's capability, was lost after the shutdown of the two nuclear units at Three Mile Island.

H-Bomb Article Given to Paper In Melbourne

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP) — Copies of The Progressive magazine article that a U.S. District Court judge blocked from publication in the United States because it allegedly contained secrets about the hydrogen bomb have surfaced — but have not been published — in Australia.

Peter Isaacson, editor in chief of the Melbourne Sunday Observer, said last night that he had given his paper's copy of the article to Australian intelligence officers after being asked to do so Friday by a Cabinet minister. This apparently took place after the State Department asked the Australian government to intervene.

A story in today's edition of the Observer, titled "H-Bomb Plan in Melbourne," says that at least one other copy of the article is known to be in Australia. Dr. Helen Caldwell, an anti-nuclear activist who practices medicine in Boston, showed the article at a Melbourne press conference two weeks ago and gave a copy of it to the newspaper, the story said.

Erwin Knoll, the editor of The Progressive, said last night that he knew Dr. Caldwell, but that he had never given her a copy of the article. "We have rigidly enforced the [March 26] court order," Mr. Knoll said.

Less Beer in Bonn Army

MUNICH, April 1 (Reuters) — Defense Minister Hans Apel said today he would introduce measures to curb excessive drinking in the West German armed forces. He said that canteens in barracks would no longer serve beer and schnapps to soldiers on duty.

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JANUARY 1979

Rocard's Socialist Challenge Rejected

Socialists Back Mitterrand Leadership

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 1 (IHT) — The French Socialist Party today endorsed the leadership of François Mitterrand by an unexpectedly large margin and rejected the policy challenge by his younger rival, Michel Rocard.

Mr. Mitterrand, who is credited with creating the modern French Socialist Party by uniting rival factions in 1971, led the Socialists to their present position as the French party with the largest voter appeal. The leftist alliance of Socialists and Communists was defeated in national elections last year; Mr. Rocard tried to mobilize party support for a more pragmatic approach to economic issues, a more moderate attitude toward the Communist Party and a more positive attitude toward European economic integration.

Back of this reform bid also appears to have hurt Mr. Rocard's chances of becoming the Socialist Party's candidate in the presidential elections in 1981. Mr. Rocard, 49, enjoys far higher national popularity with the French public than any other Socialist leader. His supporters claim that he has more credibility as a statesman, particularly because of his economic expertise, than Mr. Mitterrand, 63, who was defeated in 1974 by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Mitterrand appears to be in a position of strength for the Socialist Party congress later this week in Metz. The congress will determine which factions in the party will be represented in the Socialist Party's national leadership, and it will also set the party's platform for the next two years.

In the last few weeks, Socialist Party sections throughout France have been choosing their delegates for the biannual congress and committing them to the various competing party factions. The final count, announced today by Socialist Party spokesman Claude Estier, showed the following results: Mr. Mitterrand, 40.1 percent; Mr. Rocard, 20.2 percent; the leftist CERES faction, 14.5 percent; Lille Mayor Pierre Mauroy, 13.7 percent; Marseilles Mayor Gaston Defferre 7.8 percent and a CERES splinter group, 3 percent.

Mr. Mitterrand, in effect, gains an absolute majority when his votes are added to those of Mr. Defferre and the splinter groups and independents who will back Mr. Mitterrand.

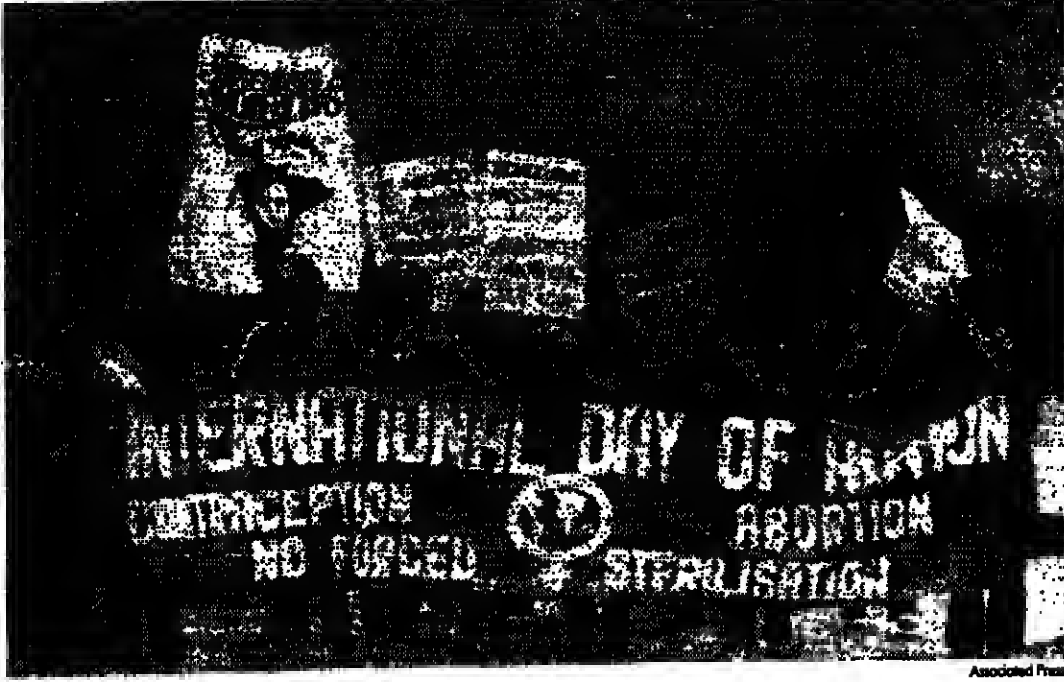
No Commitments

In contrast, the reformist alliance of Mr. Rocard and Mr. Mauroy won barely one-third of the delegates. The two men had hoped to put Mr. Mitterrand in a position of having to negotiate, thus allowing some of their supporters to get key positions in the party apparatus and incorporating some of their criticisms into party policy.

In defending his position, Mr. Mitterrand did not make any public commitments to any other party faction, and the Metz congress will show how wide an alliance of Socialist Party currents he will be able to rally behind his leadership. Alternatively, he could choose to accommodate what his critics see as a one-man rule of the party.

In reaction to the reformers' failure, French commentators said that the Socialist Party apparently resented what they saw as a personal attack on the architect of the party's unity and rise in electoral influence — undermined by the Socialist's preeminence in local elections last month.

Many Socialist Party workers also suspect that Mr. Rocard seeks to commit the party to closer cooperation with President Giscard d'Estaing and the ruling center-right coalition. Although Mr. Rocard has repeatedly denied any intention of collaborating with the government, this image apparently cost him support, commentators said, among Socialists bent on maintaining France's polarized politics and ignoring Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's appeal for more constructive cooperation between the government and the Socialists.



Rally Saturday in support of abortion winds down from London's Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square.

Rallies Held Worldwide for Abortion

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP) — Shouting, singing and carrying banners and balloons, tens of thousands marched yesterday in cities around the world in an international day of action for abortion rights.

Placards reading, "Compulsory pregnancy is rape," and "Barefoot and pregnant is out of style" were carried as an estimated 5,000 demonstrators paraded along a two-mile route here. Passing a church, they chanted, "Not the church, not the state — women must decide their fate."

Several posters depicted bloody coat hangers to dramatize opposition to the prohibition of the use of certain U.S. government funds for abortions. The marchers said that they were demonstrating for the funding of abortions and against forced sterilization.

They said that the protest was being observed in 20 U.S. cities and a dozen other countries. Major protests were held in Mexico City; two towns in the Netherlands; London; Tel Aviv; Brussels; Boston and Philadelphia, among other cities.

In London, more than 3,000 marched from Hyde Park Corner to Trafalgar Square. Demonstrators carried posters calling for free contraception and free and improved abortion facilities.

In Barcelona, more than 1,000 women last night attended a rally in the Princess Theater. Abortion is illegal in Spain. Several leftist political parties are asking for the legalization of abortion.

Rhodesia Says Rebels Derail Copper Train
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 1 (AP) — Black nationalist guerrillas derailed a train carrying copper from Zambia to South African ports officials said yesterday.

The communiqué said that there were no injuries in the Friday derailment but officials reported last night that six of the 10 crew members were hurt, two of them requiring hospitalization.

In Brussels, about 4,000 demonstrators urged the government to legalize abortion. Their banners said, "A child if I want it," "Let's abort our prejudice," and "Abortion, the women decide." Referring to recent demonstrations by Iranian women, a sign said, "Solidarity with our sisters in Iran."

A family doctor said that Mr. Velasco Ibarra was admitted to the clinic last Sunday suffering from a pulmonary and intestinal infection. He won his first presidential election as the candidate of the Conservative Party, but before taking office in the fall of 1954 he announced that he would maintain the standards of the Liberal Radical Party, the Conservatives' rivals. He said that he opposed state monopolies and planned to conduct a land-reform program in which the large estates would be divided and developed for the benefit of the peasants.

Congress refused to endorse his economic proposals and a little more than a month after assuming office he submitted his resignation. Congress would not stand for that either, so he stayed, but his politics changed. He threw several opposition figures into jail, imposed police control on the newspapers and embraced a rightist group called Accion Civica.

He had been president only about a year when the army, denouncing him as a dictator, intervened and forced him into his first exile. He went to Colombia and became director of a boys' school, but remained secretly involved in Ecuadorian politics. Three years later, in 1938, he was imprisoned for plotting to return to his country.

In 1940 he tried to run for the presidency again. This time the Conservatives would not back him and the Liberals already had a candidate. When the Liberals won, Mr. Velasco Ibarra led a revolt, but he was arrested and sent into exile in Colombia again.

While there, he continued to campaign for the presidency. Four days before the 1944 election his supporters, mainly students and the poor, triggered strikes and demonstrations. The president, Carlos Arroyo del Rio, resigned and Mr. Velasco Ibarra returned from Colombia to seize power.

On Aug. 10, 1946, with Ecuador bankrupt, he resigned in the face of a coup. The next day a new Constituent Assembly was elected and it renamed him constitutional president until Sept. 1, 1948. But in early 1947 the minister of defense, Col. Carlos Manchene, fearing that he was about to be ousted, went to the presidential palace and forced the commander in chief's resignation. The colonel lasted nine days.

Mr. Velasco Ibarra spent five years in exile in Argentina before returning to be elected again in 1952 by the biggest vote in Ecuador's history after campaigning as an Independent Liberal. It was this term that he completed successfully in 1956.

He served again from 1960 to 1961 and was elected another time in 1968. He had almost completed this final term in 1972 when the military rose against him once more.

S. Africa Vows To Limit Secret Propagandizing

JOHANNESBURG, April 1 (AP) — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha has promised a cleanup of dubious secret projects by the South African government in the aftermath of the scandal involving clandestine propaganda campaigns devised to improve the country's international image.

Mr. Botha, whose Cabinet portfolio includes the government information Department, on Friday told Parliament, which met in Cape Town, that he was also prepared to allow opposition leaders to be briefed on secret projects that will remain in force.

Those projects deemed unnecessary, he said, would be terminated as of today. Mr. Botha said, however, that he would not divulge the names of persons or organizations "working for the interests of South Africa" in continuing secret projects.

The foreign minister's statement was made in response to opposition queries about whether the Information Department had given direct or indirect assistance to the French publication Courrier Austral.

Jose Velasco Ibarra, 86, Ruled in Ecuador 5 Times

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT) — Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, 86, whose turbulent political career swept him from the presidency of Ecuador to exile and back several times in nearly 40 years, died Friday at the Pasteur Clinic in Quito.

A fine-featured, balding man who draped his tall, slender frame in impeccably understated dark suits and ties, Mr. Velasco Ibarra, a lawyer, transfixed crowds with his spellbinding oratory. He served as president five times, managing only once to complete a four-year term before being ousted by the military. Such is the stability of politics in Ecuador that it was not Mr. Velasco Ibarra's foreshortened terms that attracted attention but his ability to complete one full term — a feat only one other president has been able to accomplish in the Andean country's recent history.

Returned Last Month

Mr. Velasco Ibarra had spent the last seven years in exile in Argentina, returning to Ecuador only a month ago with the body of his 83-year-old wife, Corina del Páral, who died in an auto accident in Buenos Aires. Hundreds of cheering supporters greeted him.

A family doctor said that Mr. Velasco Ibarra was admitted to the clinic last Sunday suffering from a pulmonary and intestinal infection. He won his first presidential election as the candidate of the Conservative Party, but before taking office in the fall of 1954 he announced that he would maintain the standards of the Liberal Radical Party, the Conservatives' rivals. He said that he opposed state monopolies and planned to conduct a land-reform program in which the large estates would be divided and developed for the benefit of the peasants.

Congress refused to endorse his economic proposals and a little more than a month after assuming office he submitted his resignation. Congress would not stand for that either, so he stayed, but his politics changed. He threw several opposition figures into jail, imposed police control on the newspapers and embraced a rightist group called Accion Civica.

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Jose Velasco Ibarra

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—JOSEPH B. TREASTER

Adm. Paul Ortoli

PARIS, April 1 (Reuters) — Adm. Paul Ortoli, 78, De Gaulle's chief military adviser in World War II, died on Thursday, officials said.

At the fall of France in 1940, he took over a trawler to join the Free French forces in Britain. He later served in the Atlantic and Pacific fleets.

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SALT: America the Vulnerable

Any day now, SALT II will be before the United States, triggering the fiercest debate in a decade about America's military posture and relations with the Soviet Union. President Carter has promised that the complicated arms-control agreement will be safe and in the national interest. He will be opposed by a large faction that deems the accord dangerous or useless, lulling the country into a position of permanent strategic inferiority. He will be opposed also by a smaller faction that finds the treaty marginally helpful but not worth the price of the massive new weapons buildup that he must promise to win its ratification. The air will be thick with "facts" about the unknowable. But the principal issues are not hard to define.

We should state at the outset a predisposition to want to find SALT II acceptable. If it turns out to be not directly harmful, we would support it, if only to continue the search for more effective arms control and to prolong the reasonably candid discussion between the superpowers about their most dangerous weapons. But these are diplomatic benefits to be weighed against risks and costs as the debate develops.

Even without knowing the treaty's final language, we can discern that it will stand or fall not only on the provisions it contains but also on feelings about the adequacy of American nuclear forces for the seven years of its proposed life. There is bitter debate about what new weapons are needed, with or without a treaty, and we begin our SALT evaluation with a discussion of that argument.

The debate about the adequacy of our defense turns largely on one issue: the potential vulnerability of our land-based Minuteman missiles (ICBMs).

In recent years, the Soviet Union has deployed a new force of large and increasingly accurate ICBMs. Many are equipped with multiple (MIRV) warheads. By 1983, theoretically, a third of this developing force could destroy the bulk of America's 1,000 Minutemen in their underground silos — plus perhaps half the U.S. missile submarines and strategic bombers.

Such a first strike, it is argued, would leave the Soviet Union with overwhelming nuclear superiority and raise doubt that an American president would dare to retaliate. With major American cities still intact, it is said, a president might hesitate to risk 100 million American lives by launching his remaining missiles against Soviet cities. Indeed, foreseeing this bitter choice, it is further argued, a president

would feel outmaneuvered before any weapon was ever fired and be forced, in a crisis, to make dangerous concessions.

This sense of approaching vulnerability is now widely shared by American strategic planners even though the extent of the danger continues to be debated. Defense Secretary Harold Brown apparently still believes that "a single cosmic throw of the dice" by the Soviet Union is most unlikely. A first strike that tries simultaneously to destroy more than 1,000 scattered targets half a planet away would pose formidable problems of coordination. Moscow could over be sure that many Minutemen would not be fired during an attack. And in any case, at least 100 Minutemen and thousands of American warheads on airborne bombers and submerged submarines would survive. Could any Soviet leader really count on inflicting vast damage on the United States and escaping retaliation?

The fears for Minutemen assume not an all-out nuclear war — in which both sides would destroy each other almost simultaneously — but a limited exchange that leaves time for reflection before major cities are hit. Such restraint, once missiles fly, is to us almost unimaginable. But weapons systems have recently been designed to preserve the "limited-war" option. Moreover, the Minutemen have been the strongest, most reliable, best controlled and most accurate of our forces. They are also versatile; they would be the most useful weapons for an urgent but limited strike at some Soviet military targets — to counter, say, a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Ideally, the country should still be debating the proposition that the victim of a limited attack would not retaliate in full force. But American strategists have already pushed the country past that issue. They have decided, without serious dissent, that even a theoretical Soviet capacity to destroy most Minutemen requires a response.

The administration and its critics agree that one response is to make at least some American ICBMs mobile so that they could survive a first strike and remain available for retaliation. But there is no agreement about how best to do that and what kind of missile should replace the Minuteman. Some contend that a real balance also requires a big new missile that would reciprocally threaten the Soviet land-based missiles in their silos. At issue is not only the cost of the remedy but its likely effect on the future of arms control.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



OPEC and Energy's Real Price

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The United States is not famous for selling its commodities at prices below those the market will bear. But Americans resent Arab nations that treat oil — their sole resource, and a nonrenewable one — the way America treats grain: restricting production to support the price.

Actually, OPEC's behavior has been economically rational. And OPEC's worst effect on the United States is not OPEC's fault: It has become an alibi for politicians eager to export the blame for the inflation manufactured in Washington.

The October War may have been the catalyst of OPEC's price revolution of 1973, but there were sufficient economic reasons for the revolution. It was coming in any case. It was coming because of soaring oil prices in the Gulf states. Output there supplied 92 percent of the world's incremental production between 1969 and 1973. To sustain the rate of growth of world demand for energy, Gulf production would have had to double between 1973 and 1978.

Political Action

But necessary production facilities in the Gulf (pipelines, loading facilities, etc.) could not be expanded without unjustifiable extensions. So demand probably would have soon pulled prices up to near OPEC's January, 1974, levels. OPEC's political (as distinct from economic) action has been to deal with oil as the United States deals with grain — limiting production to support prices at the chosen level. And even this decision has an economic rationale.

Even before OPEC's 1973 revolution, it was apparent that monetary policies in the West, and especially in the United States, were inflationary. So OPEC could reasonably wonder: Should it increase output, exchanging oil for currency that is a wasting asset? Or should it restrict production, allowing oil to appreciate in the ground?

More than five years after the 1973 earthquake, the U.S. anti-inflation program is a shambles, strengthening OPEC's incentive to limit production. Furthermore, many OPEC members fear the "Iranian syndrome" — the destabilizing effects of a dollar deluge.

OPEC's price revolution has done the West two favors. It has dampened demand. And as Rep. David Stockman of Michigan says, OPEC's price surge "has reversed the collapse of the world oil market."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

industry, rejuvenated the old oil and gas provinces, paved the way for a major worldwide natural-gas industry, and rendered economic numerous new petroleum provinces. OPEC eventually may do as much for shale oil, tar sands and coal gasification.

Sheikh Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, is right: "Unless oil prices are permitted to grow gradually in real terms throughout the rest of the century, another sharp increase is inevitable by the end of the 1980s by reason of the supply shortfall that is likely to occur by that time."

But since January, 1974, the basic price of a barrel of oil has risen just 33 percent, less than the value of the dollar has declined. At the time of the price increases of last December, OPEC's revenues, adjusted for inflation and exchange-rate change, were 22 percent below the level of five years earlier.

Some say OPEC should not complain about the inflation "it causes." But as Rep. Stockman says, the primary cause of the post-1973 inflation was the monetary policy government chose in response to OPEC.

"A change to the relative price of one commodity cannot cause the general price level to increase. . . . Such relative price changes only induce a reallocation of money de-

mand away from other goods and services. . . . The sharp rise in oil prices thus necessitated that demand for non-oil goods and services give way, and that total output fall. . . . [But] the industrial world, led by the United States, maintained relatively rapid rates of money-supply growth."

Pumping Up Demand
This policy expressed what Rep. Stockman calls "the essentially crank economic notion that the growth-inhibiting effects of the radical change in the supply cost of energy can be overcome with exuberant monetary expansionism." To avoid sharp deflation, government used the money supply to pump up demand. Inflation is the price paid for attempts to insulate people from life's costs.

The Carter administration, like previous administrations, but with even less excuse, has used controls to prevent domestic oil and gas prices from equating supply and demand. Its energy policy has been the moral equivalent of a war move: an illusory battle, noisy but bloodless. There has been strict adherence to the conventional hope that controls will spare Americans from paying the real world price of energy.

Today, that irrational hope, like so many others, is collapsing under the relentless pressure of reality. And that is cause for rational hope.

A Talk With the April Fool

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — It has long been suspected that the April Fool was not a mythological character but an actual person who lived in Washington and was indeed responsible for much of the foolishness that goes on here. But until now nobody has been able to find and interview him.

Question: Aside from April Fool's Day, what do you do the rest of the year?

Mr. Fool: Mainly just fool around.
Q. Doing what?

A. Part of the time I write Ronald Reagan's speeches, but there's no future to that. Then I hang around the Congress hoping for some funny jokes.

Q. Any luck?

A. We haven't had a good giggle in Washington since Harold Stassen announced he was going to run for president again in 1980.

Q. I see.

A. You don't see at all. That's what's wrong here. Always saying you see when you don't see anything but trouble.

Q. How do you explain that?

A. I think it's because so many people are preoccupied with bottom lines and bottom lines — the seat and source of most trouble.

Q. And you? What preoccupies you?

A. The spring, of course. I follow it from dogwood time in Hillsborough, North Carolina, up through the Valley of Virginia to Fiery Run

and on to Martha's Vineyard. Have you seen the star magnolia at the Northwest Gate of the White House? Or the daffodils in Rock Creek Park or the willows along the Potomac? Have you heard the mockingbirds in Kalorama Square or noticed the revival of ladies' skirts, swinging in the spring breeze? Yes, for the first time in 30 years some old birds from Egypt and Israel have been cooing like doves around the State Department and even around the Pentagon. Truly remarkable sight!

Q. And you regard them as harbingers of eternal peace?

A. Only normally sensible people talk of eternal peace. Fools know better.

Q. How do you analyze things in the Middle East?

A. I don't analyze things. I enjoy them. It's all this analysis by columnists that takes the fun out of life.

Q. But the terms of the agreement: What do you think of them?

A. Just right. If they had been any worse, we couldn't have afforded them, and if they had been any better, we wouldn't have got them.

Q. What's your opinion of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran?

A. I've given him up for Lent. Q. Your answers on foreign affairs seem a little bizarre. What do you think of the price of food in this country?

A. I don't eat much.

The Liberated 'Q' And Other Issues

By William Safire

NEW YORK — One of those bedrock rules that we always thought kept civilization from slipping into barbarism was that "Q" is always followed by "U." You could be a terrible speller, but when you got to "Q," you always knew what the next letter was.

No longer. Martin and Lewis broke up; the Beatles separated; now that pervasive, modern fit to split is driving apart the most tightly bound letters of the English alphabet.

Qantas, the Australian airline, started it. That name, touted as "the only word in English where Q is not followed by U," is not a word but an acronym for "Queensland and Northern Territories Aerial Services." Perhaps they should have called it Ausways, or Downunder Airlines, or Thorn-birds International, because Qantas — pronounced "kwantas," as if it contained a "U" — opened the floodgates of confusion.

Now we hear that the Ayatollah Khomeini has moved from Tehran to Qum, pronounced "kum" with a guttural "h." Qum looks normal — its Q is followed by U — but now we're getting reports from Qom (an alternative spelling of Qum) as well as Qena in Egypt, Qataba in South Yemen, Qadima in Israel, Aqaba in Jordan, and muffled shouts from the Qasr prison in Tehran. All strictly non-U.

Here's a Q-and-A on Q and U:
Q: Why drop the "U" after the "Q" in the names of cities in the Middle East?

A: The Hebrew *Kaph* and the Arabic *Gaf* are not adequately described by the English letter "K." To pronounce some names in the Semitic world, we need a symbol for the sound we make when we are gathering up phlegm in the back of our throat. In French, that's Q without U. Standing there, awkwardly, Q is used to describe the final sound in "yeecch!"

Q: Where does that leave Q followed by U?

A: That combination stands for "kw," as in "quick" (which could also be spelled "kwik," but it's out.)

Q: Does Q followed by U always stand for "kw?"

A: No. In words we have taken directly from French, it stands only for "k." That is why it causes no pique to spell "anlique," but it would be grotesque to spell Iraq "Iraque," since its final sound is not "k" but "ach."

Let's hear it, then, for the liberated "Q," no longer slave to those who believe only in the "qu" "kw."

Let 'em Eat Cake

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, speaking two years ago in favor of tying a raise in Senate salaries to a cut in the amount senators could earn from outside sources, told his conferees, "We have gotten our salary increase. . . but we cannot have our cake and eat it, too."

His figure of speech was indeed correct. There is a popular proverb, "You can't have your cake and eat it, too." You can — if you do the two things in that order; in fact, you can have your cake before you eat it. The trick is to eat your cake first.

In the dark of one recent night, Byrd reversed his position, opposing the limitation of outside income and slipped a provision through the Senate that gives the senators the salary increase and lets them keep their previous ceiling on outside income. That's eating your cake and having it, too.

Anxious or Eager?

The distinction between "anxious" (worried, apprehensive, anticipating with dread) and "eager" (ardent, impatient, anticipating with joy) touches a chord more people than on any other such subject except "who-what" (the whomnicks are an organizing lobby, from who we can soon expect a single-issue candidate.)

Uplight and anxious was the way Billy Carter's personal physician, Dr. Paul Broderick, described the patient, using "anxious" correctly from its roots in angst and the Latin word for "pain." Billy was anxious about an FBI investigation and certainly not eager to testify.

Yet "anxious to" is often used to express anticipation with enthusiasm, and without the fear of pain does this common usage make it right? Sir Ernest Gowers, in his vision of Fowler's "Modern English Usage," thinks so. He called the use of "anxious" to mean "eager" "natural development" and the difference now negligible. On the other hand, William and Mary Morris in the Harper Dictionary of Contemporary Usage hold the "careful speakers use anxious when some doubt or worry exists" ("She was anxious because the plane was overdue") and eager when "the mood is one of joyous anticipation" ("I am eager to hear the award announced").

We cannot say that the use of anxious minus its angst is incorrect — in the end, usage calls the tune — but we can say that people who know the difference and use it word precisely are more expressive of their meaning. I am anxious about my use of "who" a few paragraphs back; a whomnik would be eager to correct me.

A little band of willful men and women, with no constituency but their own, are anxious about the fuzzyfog of English and are eager to make an issue out of any lousier. Hats off to them; in this fight may be a loser, but it is a good fight to call attention to the beauty of precision in speech.

I Reject

The useful rhetorical technique of ostentatious rejection is back with us.

Government staffers know the trick of "option three," which presents the boss with a series of choices, called options, in such a way as to dictate the only sensible choice. For example, option one could be "abject surrender" an option two, "a nuclear holocaust," steering the decision-maker toward option three, which is the staffer's preferred course.

By rejecting extremes, the speaker puts himself in the mainstream and invites his listeners to join him there. In a recent foreign-policy speech, President Carter set up few "myths" to reject, placing himself — and his audience — on the side of reality. And on his successful five-minute nuclear holocaust, steering the decision-maker toward option three, which is the staffer's preferred course.

"For the past 24 hours I have been writing different versions of this speech. I have discarded the speech of despair. I have discarded the speech of glad tidings and celebration. I have decided to deliver the speech of concern and caution and hope."

It was not hard to empathize with the speechwriter who submitted all three drafts. In my own speechwriting days, it was my job to go into the Oval Office and say to the president, "Sir — take the easy way. Do the popular thing. This enabled me to submit a draft that said, 'Some of my advisers have suggested I take the easy way and do the popular thing. I have rejected that advice.'"

High Cost of Philippine Bases

Promoting human rights and protecting American interests are sometimes conflicting diplomatic objectives, but in the Philippines today they are intimately connected. Congress is considering an administration proposal to provide \$500 million more in aid for the Philippines, about three-fifths of it military. Under an arrangement worked out with President Marcos, the aid would assure American use of air and naval bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay for four more years. Given the nature of the Marcos regime, this proposal poses both a moral dilemma and a practical challenge.

The bases offer the most efficient way to maintain a credible American military presence in Southeast Asia. But unless the Marcos regime begins taking human rights more seriously, the long-term American position in the Philippine archipelago will be jeopardized by the agreement. Too close an identification with that corrupt and repressive dictatorship is bound to alienate those likely to rule the country in the future.

With this dilemma in mind, Sen. Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii has asked Marcos to disarm his critics by granting clemency to former Sen. Benigno Aquino. Aquino, a moderate liberal, is Marcos' main political rival. His release, after 3½ years imprisonment, would be consistent with Marcos' oft-avowed intention to loosen his grip. Supporters of the bases agreement hope that such a

gesture would persuade Congress to pass the necessary appropriations bills.

It does not seem to us to be enough. There are responsible arguments for the new agreement, but cosmetic change in the Marcos dictatorship is not one. Marcos turns his liberalization schemes on when he needs approval in Washington and off again as soon as Filipinos start taking them seriously.

The appearance of Soviet warships in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay underscores the importance of a continued American naval presence in Southeast Asia. A lasting Soviet deployment would upset the delicate balance of power now prevailing there, sending shock waves as far as Korea and Japan. The Philippine bases provide the only effective short-term counterweight.

That, however, is not reason enough to rush into the aid package. The bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay are available to the United States for a time even without the new agreement. Diplomatic pressure on Mr. Marcos from regional leaders can insure that they will be available should a genuine Soviet problem arise. Long-term American interests require alternative bases and less reliance on the Philippine connection. Existing facilities in the Marianas, Singapore and Australia's Coburn Sound could be expanded. The con-ceros of the moment should not be driving us into the still closer embrace of Marcos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Baghdad Declaration

The 19 Arab League states who have been heatedly debating how to react to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty have surprised the outside world — and probably themselves — by agreeing in principle on an economic and diplomatic boycott of Egypt. However, it

would be not just surprising but astonishing if [the] Baghdad declaration were to be translated, fully and firmly, into practice. The moderates, led by Saudi Arabia, have no interest in flouting the United States, the sponsor of the treaty, nor in destroying their fellow moderate, President Sadat.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 2, 1904

CALCUTTA — Three hundred Tibetans have been slain in an engagement with a British Expeditionary Force. Two British officers were wounded. The Tibetans had been stopped on a road and, when they refused to surrender their swords and asked for negotiations, were surrounded by the British, who had Maxim guns and rifles. Fighting ensued, and the Tibetans were butchered like sheep. Some Tibetans kept on attacking with eight or nine bullet wounds in their bodies. Fifty Tibetans tried to defend a village but were gallantly overcome by mounted infantry armed with bayonets.

Fifty Years Ago

April 2, 1929

MOSCOW — Returning from the depths of the Siberian wilderness, Professor L.A. Kulik has brought a tale to make the world shudder in apprehension of catastrophe. Twenty-one years ago there began rumors among Siberian tribes of a visit by the God of Thunder. Last year Prof. Kulik set out to investigate and, after his guides deserted him, was left in the wilds. He reports seeing miles and miles of charred trees, the earth fantastically bruised, giant trees in heaps like straw. Prof. Kulik believes a titanic meteorite impact caused the devastation.

Children, for What?

I am writing with reference to the article "Population" by Geneva Overholser which appeared in the International Herald Tribune of Jan. 29. I would like to point up a slightly different slant to the issue.

The article says, "Today, people bring up children not just for themselves but for everyone. Parents . . . deserve remuneration for the service they render society — just as the builder of a road or the creator of art deserves payment."

Are children human individuals or are they objects? Mere statistics? When France seeks to increase its population, it is doing so, according to the article, to avoid "loss of manpower, shrinking internal markets and — most pressing — the jeopardizing of a social-security system in which younger workers support the old." It seems to me sad to bring up children to provide for a social-security system.

I would also point out that one reason we need zero population is because our population is already too great — we need to reduce our numbers, not just keep them from increasing. There are already too many people in the world; a country's social and political system should accommodate itself accordingly, rather than "breed" people to fuel its social programs.

We would do well to examine

Letters

our current thinking on what the article calls this "era of interdependence." To me that means, not so much that man is interdependent with man (beside the point), but that man is interdependent with nature and is violating this interdependence right and left by overpopulating the earth in the name of community service.

JUSTIN P. WEST.
Florence.

Brandt's Exile
Samuel Justice ("People," IHT, March 9) should check his facts.

Willy Brandt was not in exile in Norway (then under German occupation) in 1944, but in Sweden.

YVES DU GUERNY.
Geneva.

Swiss 'Democracy'
In his obituary for Communism (IHT, March 23), William Pfaff says: "Democracy does not evoke much enthusiasm. Few Asian intellectuals or Western ideologues have been heard to cry out passionately that in Switzerland they 'have been over to the future, and it works!'"

Possibly one reason they haven't is the refusal recently of the Grand Council of Switzerland's Appenzel Canton to consider giving half the population the right to vote — a

"democratic" exclusion of women they have successfully maintained for 800 years.

LYDIA W. HORTON.
Brussels.

Unpumped Treasure
It amazes me no end to witness the many statements from most financial writers expressing sympathy and even sorrow when a nation is obliged to turn off its pipelines, implying that this turnoff constitutes a loss of money to that particular producer. It can be a loss in immediate cash revenue but the "unpumped petroleum" remains as a part of the net reserves on the books for that producer, who can borrow against these reserves any time it wants to. If you want to feel sorry, you can just think for a change of the consumer, who continues to take a beating.

J. MANIFRINI.
Tracy-le-Val, France.

Armed Peace
The only way to avoid a third world war is to have very soon a more powerful and better equipped and trained (NATO and ALLIED) conventional army, air force and navy than the Russians (and every minute counts!).

PATRICK BLOUET.
Paris.

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Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)										Sales in 1996 High Low Last Chg										Sales in 1996 High Low Last Chg										Quotian 1996 High Low Last Chg										1996 High Low Last Chg												
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP1	278	184	184	+	+	Miller1.32b	20	144	144	+	+	OilBass	701	188	174	174	+	+	OldBank1	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP2	73	5	4	4	+	Miller2.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank2	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank3	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP3	145	134	13	13	+	Miller3.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank4	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank5	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP4	228	128	128	128	+	Miller4.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank6	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank7	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP5	239	128	128	128	+	Miller5.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank8	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank9	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP6	239	128	128	128	+	Miller6.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank10	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank11	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP7	239	128	128	128	+	Miller7.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank12	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank13	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP8	239	128	128	128	+	Miller8.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank14	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank15	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP9	239	128	128	128	+	Miller9.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank16	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank17	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP10	239	128	128	128	+	Miller10.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank18	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank19	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP11	239	128	128	128	+	Miller11.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank20	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank21	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP12	239	128	128	128	+	Miller12.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank22	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank23	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP13	239	128	128	128	+	Miller13.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank24	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank25	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP14	239	128	128	128	+	Miller14.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank26	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank27	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP15	239	128	128	128	+	Miller15.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank28	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank29	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP16	239	128	128	128	+	Miller16.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank30	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank31	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP17	239	128	128	128	+	Miller17.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank32	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank33	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP18	239	128	128	128	+	Miller18.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank34	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank35	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP19	239	128	128	128	+	Miller19.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank36	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank37	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP20	239	128	128	128	+	Miller20.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank38	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank39	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP21	239	128	128	128	+	Miller21.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank40	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank41	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP22	239	128	128	128	+	Miller22.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank42	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank43	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP23	239	128	128	128	+	Miller23.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank44	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank45	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP24	239	128	128	128	+	Miller24.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank46	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank47	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP25	239	128	128	128	+	Miller25.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank48	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank49	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP26	239	128	128	128	+	Miller26.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank50	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank51	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP27	239	128	128	128	+	Miller27.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank52	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank53	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP28	239	128	128	128	+	Miller28.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank54	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank55	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP29	239	128	128	128	+	Miller29.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank56	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank57	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP30	239	128	128	128	+	Miller30.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank58	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank59	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94	+	+
Harvard	148	276	276	+	+	KaiserP31	239	128	128	128	+	Miller31.32b	760	276	276	+	+	OldBank60	55	19	184	184	+	+	OldBank61	55	19	184	184	+	+	Quotian	235	144	114	128	14	+	+	5Canna2.24b	24	24	244	244	+	+	1096	94	94	94</		

To manage money matters for a forest products giant like Weyerhaeuser, a man must be as growth-minded as his company.

His banker must be the same.



Edmond van Wijngaarden, Director Treasurer's
Department-Europe, Weyerhaeuser Company

Photographed with Weyerhaeuser purpose-built forest products vessel. Antwerp

As a recognized leader in modern forest management, Weyerhaeuser has rightfully earned its reputation as the "tree-growing company," and in the process has grown into an international organization with decided financial strengths. One of these strengths, internationally, is Chemical Bank and Chemical Bankers.

For instance, to service Weyerhaeuser customers in Europe and the Middle East, Weyerhaeuser's European Treasurer's Department and Chemical Bank Brussels have built up an international collection program. It has the flexibility needed to accommodate a wide range of customer requests.

Department-Europe. Edmond van Wijngaarden and Chemical banker, Jean-François Noël, improve on this tailor-made system continuously. Every day, a variety of forest products leaves the West Coast of the USA and Canada for delivery anywhere from Antwerp to Alexandria. And Noël helps smooth the way for the Weyerhaeuser customers' everchanging multi-million dollar credit arrangements.

Noël is only part of the customer-banker relationship. Another part is William H. Adams, head of Chemical Bank's San Francisco regional headquarters. As a main link with Weyerhaeuser's Treasurer William C. Stivers, Adams coordinates all groups in the bank as they relate to

the company and has helped Stivers with foreign exchange, domestic and international collection, importing and financing arrangements; he has helped establish on-line communication through ChemLink, Chemical's financial management system, as well as computer-to-computer transmission of lock information.

Whether the team is Stivers and Adams in the United States, or van Wingarden and Noel in Europe, they'll tell you that mutual understanding and respect are what make the relationship prosper. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical bankers. And what results is bottom line benefits for both the company and the bank.

The difference in money is people. **CHEMICAL BANK**

Main Office: New York, N.Y. Our Worldwide Network: Abidjan, Bahrain, Beirut, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Houston (Lithiane), Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Montreal, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Vienna, Zurich.

Euromarket

Continued from Page 7

year. This produces an average of 9.38 years. The bulk of last week's new issue was to the Canadian dollar which has been shut out since 1977. There appears to be a conviction that the Canadian dollar is the only currency to have declined (the dollar) has bottomed out. The country's oil and other resources represent important strength for the currency. There have been a number of choices from:

Syndicated Bank Loans

Continued from Page 7

to demand the same price in addition, banks competing for the business are now faced with how to price their loans. The Japanese banks are now faced with a market rate that is not a market rate but one administered by the Japanese government. If a loan not tied to the yen carries a margin, banks believe China will be in a stronger position to argue that to finance specific projects carry lower margins as there are benefits that could be to the banks from having corporate customers win big contracts.

of the sticking points in the negotiations with Japanese banks on the size of the margin. The banks have pressed for interest at 3 percent over Libor and Japanese banks have been holding out for 4 percent. Admittedly, the Japanese are for a much longer duration — 10 years.

how sensitive borrowers are to the appearance of borrowing at terms was demonstrated by that Hungary is prepared to \$300 million tied to the prime rate of U.S. banks. The rate over the prime rate will be a third 1/2 to 3/4 percent. The current rate of 11 1/2 percent is 1 1/2 points over six-month Libor.

ing. This procedure was used once before, in a U.S. dollar issue for the Austrian Kontraktbank in 1977.

Fluor Corp. is raising \$50 million for 10 years with a coupon of 10 percent. A sinking fund of 1984 will reduce the average life of the loan to 8.1 years. The coupon is not callable before 1984 but at a premium of 103 percent of face value.

The issue of Quebec sold \$50 million of seven-year notes (bullet) with a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. A group of 10 banks led by Paribas Nationale de Paris.

This issue is not callable before 1983 but at a price of 100 1/2 percent of face value. This premium is a quarter point in each year.

The Deutsche mark issue for Eurofima got off to a start with the big three banks withdrawing

from the management group in a dispute over terms. The Swiss insisted that the envisaged coupon of 6 1/2 percent on the seven-year, 10-billion yen issue was not sufficient. The managers are aiming to price the issue at par.

Bankers noted that the Sears Roebuck issued floated in Japan, the first not to be collateralized, was a disaster. That 20-billion yen, five-year loan was floated with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent and an issue price of 99 1/2 but was trading at around 96. Bankers questioned whether the uptrend in domestic Japanese rates had run its course and whether the yen would continue to weaken. They said the terms on Eurofima were too aggressive and did not compensate investors for the uncertainties.

The Deutsche mark issue was hit by last week's one-point rise in the discount rate. The market had

of a point (for two-year funds) below Libor.

Thus, a margin of 3/4 over Libor on a syndicated loan can mean an average half-point return (or more) to the leading banks.

However, bankers are taking heart that there are signs of some hardening of lending postures. The one harbinger this week is the re-phrasing of the \$250-million loan for Venezuela's Sidor. The 12-year element in this loan has been removed from syndication due to tremendous market resistance to lending that long at such low rates and lead manager Barclays will provide \$50 million for 12 years at a split rate of 3/4 percent over Libor for the first five years and 3/4 percent over the remainder.

At the same time, the market will be offered \$200 million for 10 years with interest split at 3/4 percent over Libor for five years and 3/4 percent over the rest.

Other large loans currently being syndicated include:

• Panama, \$110 million for 10 years at 3/4 percent over Libor.

• Thailand, \$60.5 million for 10 years at 3/4 percent over Libor.

• Cuba, 200 million Deutsche marks for seven years at 1 percent over the Frankfurt interbank rate for six-month DM for the first three years and 1 1/4 percent over the remainder.

Bankers are currently bidding for mandates from Tunisia (for up to \$200 million) and Algeria (around \$500 million).

—CARL GEWIRTZ

been anticipating a half-point increase. But as Bundesbank president Oskar Emminger explained, the discount and Lombard rates were increased a full point to give the markets a firm basis for adjustment and eliminate suspicions about how soon the central bank would have to raise the rates again if it had moved in half-point steps.

As a result, bond prices weakened considerably. Kref's 100 million DM of eight-year notes, priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 7 percent, was quoted at 97 1/2-97 3/4 asked.

The French-guaranteed Credit National, currently on offer, is seeking 100 million DM for 10 years with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent. The issue is expected to be priced at a discount of 99 1/2, lifting the yield to 6.57 percent, but dealers are quoting an indicated price of 2 to 2 1/4 points below issue price.

Mitsubishi Chemical is scheduled to launch a 70 million DM issue this week and after the Easter holiday, Argentina is scheduled to come to market.

Currently on offer is a five-year convertible for Fujitsu, which is raising 50 million DM with a coupon of 5 percent.

Eurobond Yields*

Week Ended March 30	U.S. Dollars
International institutions	9.40 %
Industrials, long term	9.56 %
Industrials, medium term	9.83 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.24 %
French franc, long term	9.96 %
Unit of account, long term	8.19 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover

Week Ended March 30, 1979	U.S. Dollars
Total	1070.50
Code	464.50
Excess	1658.00

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended March 30, 1979	Volume	High	Low	Close
Alcoa	2,224,000	21 1/8	21 1/8	21 1/8
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended March 30, 1979	Volume	High	Low	Close
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Treasury Bills

Week Ended March 30, 1979	Volume	High	Low	Close
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Kredex Index

Week Ended March 30, 1979	Volume	High	Low	Close
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Bank Stock Quotations

Week Ended March 30, 1979	Volume	High	Low	Close
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Escorts & Guides

Week Ended March 30, 1979	Volume	High	Low	Close
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

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Week Ended March 30, 1979	Volume	High	Low	Close
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
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Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

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Week Ended March 30, 1979	Volume	High	Low	Close
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
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Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amstar	1,626,000	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange



Tom Watson chips to the green while building his lead to eight strokes in the third round of the Heritage golf tournament.

McEnroe Beats Alexander In Tennis Final in Milan

MILAN, April 1 (AP) — John McEnroe defeated Jimmy Alexander, 6-4, 6-3, here today to win a World Championship Tennis tournament.

The left-handed McEnroe, seeded third in the tournament, beat Vitas Gerulaitis in the semifinals last

night. He scored his second WCT success in eight days since he won a tournament in New Orleans last weekend.

McEnroe scored repeatedly with backhand passing shots and showed a powerful and nearly faultless serve. Alexander, a 28-year-old Australian, was fast to the net behind his serve but his attacks were neutralized by McEnroe's passing shots.

Alexander eliminated top-seeded Bjorn Borg in the quarter-finals of the tournament in the Milan indoor sports palace.

With today's victory, McEnroe climbed to the lead in the WCT standings with 390 points, ahead of Jimmy Connors with 360 points.

McEnroe broke Alexander's serve once in the first set, in the fifth game. He broke twice in the second set, in the fifth and ninth games.

In the semifinal matches, McEnroe used speed and enthusiasm to upset the second-seeded Gerulaitis, 6-0, 6-3, in 38 minutes. Alexander beat Adriano Panatta, 6-3, 6-4, in a one-hour, six-minute match.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Optional Mike Rorick, shortstop, and John Fuld, pitcher, to Springfield of the American Association, released Jim Williamson, pitcher.

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25-1 Rubstic Wins Grand National as 27 of 34 Starters Fall

By Rob Hughes

RPOOL, April 1 (IHT) — It is difficult to know where to look for the heart around the National course at Aintree today.

It could smile along with the joyous delight of a rider stomping to success as his 25-1 Rubstic — one of only 7 in the field of 34 — was crowned the winner's enclosure.

It could freeze on the agony of Jonjo O'Neill as his fall-rider, Alverton, lay twitching in the dreaded Bechers Brook, forced to watch helplessly as the last comforts to a dying horse, 16 days ago, carried classic victory in the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

Nine at One Jump

It could look down from the top of the Chair, another place that in a single pile-up of Ben Nevis, America's Cup and eight other horses, and the life of one, Kintail, could even go back to fence at which Jenny Herbrow, the man rider, cut her chin and a concussion while Ayden, the Irish amateur, ventured, broke a collarbone. We cannot do it deny that we are anticipating a lottery of a horse that we know where to look.

It has warned of dead horses roared riders of Bechers and Chalk. Yet this Russian, like motor-race crowds to the spills, we are shocked.



Jonjo O'Neill on his mount, Alverton, at Bechers Brook.

when drivers don't walk away from the wreckage.

Perhaps we owe it to Rubstic to put triumph before disaster. He ran the race, always being pushed up front, eliminating the danger of being brought down by others' mistakes.

Rubstic, the first Scottish winner

after 140 years of the National, gave his rider, 28-year-old Maurice Barnes, "one little anxious moment."

That almost inevitably came at Bechers. Otherwise his stamina and courage prevailed over the draining 494-yard run-in after the 30 obstacles over 4½ miles had made their demands.

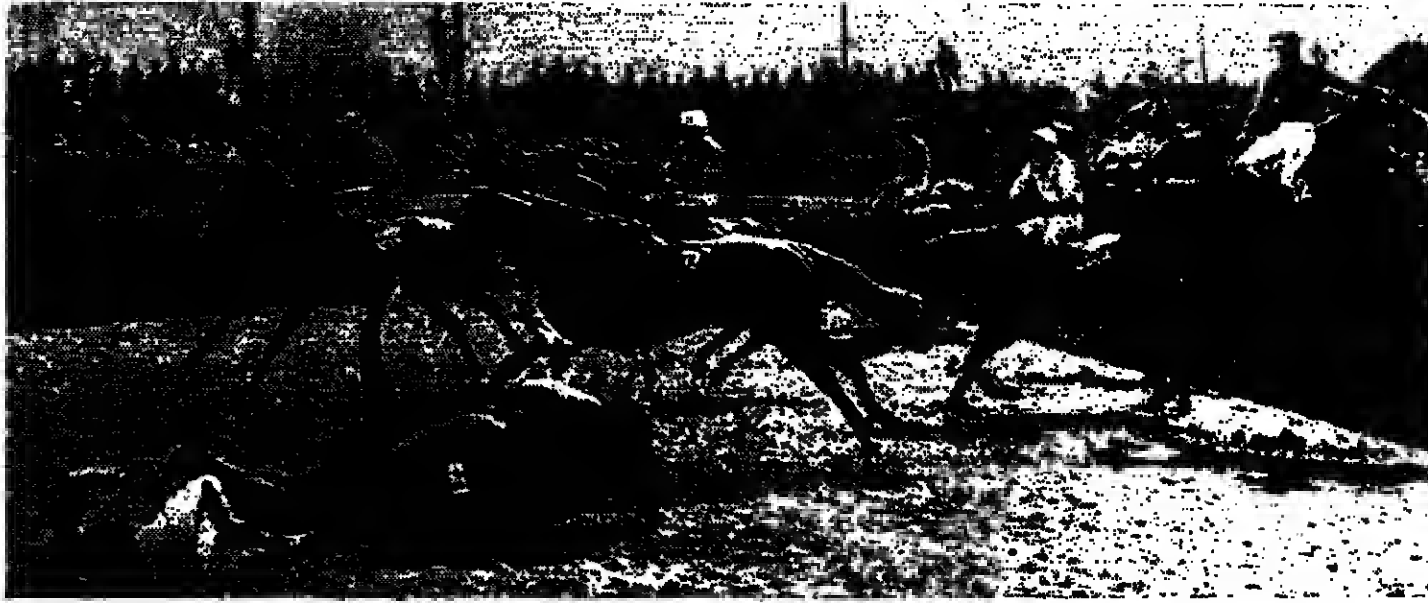
As 500 million television viewers around the world and 66,000 "live spectators" watched, Rubstic overcame two better-fancied rivals — Zongolero, 20-1, Rough and Tumble, 14-1 — to win by 1½ lengths. Behind Rough and Tumble, which was 7 lengths back, came the four other finishers: The Pilgrimage, Wagner, Royal Frolic and Prime Justice.

Rubstic's trainer, John Leadbetter, was competing in his first Grand National, as was the jockey, Barnes. Leadbetter watched almost secretly from the weighing-in room. A small man with exhausted features, he breathed: "I think the world of that horse."

And the owner, big John Douglas, a Scottish and British Lions rugby international in the early 60's, was telling us how he had backed the horse all the way down from 66-1 through 50's, 40's, 33's. And he had paid a mere £1,300 for Rubstic and now collected a check for £30,204.

Yet the horse began the race with only one thing in common with Alverton: Each had suffered illness serious enough to have had him put down as 5-year-olds.

Alverton's fall was not precipitated by any other horse or incident. "He just fell on his head, broke his neck and was dead. Just like that," said O'Neill. By far the most valuable horse steeplechasing in Britain, Alverton "looked different class right up to the moment he fell" according to another jockey, Graham Thorpe, a faller at the same fence. "He wasn't even straining, it was sheer bad luck. But the public won't understand, they'll blame it on the National."



Purdo, one of 27 horses to fall, and his jockey go down at Bechers Brook in the Grand National.

In fact less is being said in anger about Alverton's misfortune than the nine-horse debacle at The Chair caused by two riderless horses being deflected across the path of the jump by restraining rails. The rails, the jockeys argue, should have a gap in them to allow loose horses to escape.

Unfortunately, the first faller there was Ben Nevis, the mount of Charlie Fenwick, a Baltimore investment banker who dedicated six months to the race. Fenwick found that half a year's hard labor in the English winter is no match for the

fates at Aintree, even where a jockey is blameless. He had picked his way around the inner with meticulous accuracy and jumped like a dream until he was struck by one of those loose horses as he leaped the 6-foot ditch that lies in front of The Chair's 5-foot-2-inch gorse fence. Fenwick remounted but had to concede at the next fence.

No Headlines Here

Meanwhile, behind him, eight horses collapsed like a pack of dominoes. "We just ran out of daylight. There was hardly room to

stay alive let alone jump," said Bill Smith, another faller.

And from beneath the solid tonnage of horses, Kintail lay with its back broken, its legs pawing the air in distress. It was put down — a 100-1 outsider, a cheap buy out of Ireland whose previous weekend was spent cavorting at a point-to-point meet. No headlines for him although the requiem among his handlers will be no less mournful.

The weighing-in room at Aintree, once sacrosanct, was now a television studio. Cameras gave long shots of Barnes, the victory on the scales, a look of utter weariness and

slight bemusement on his face. They also hinted at the real sportsmanship of the National scene as the beaten riders, most of them on the 27 fallers, filed up to congratulate him.

They did not intrude on the private grief of a jockey who sought the quiet corners of his mind to bury feelings of having supremely trained an animal that suddenly expired beneath him. The tears and brave men, the waste and the emptiness overrode the sunshine of a modest young Scot and the demands of £30 million worth of betting money.

Weaver Didn't Cut His Throat Even Once

By Red Smith

ML, April 1 (NYT) — When Louis Browns moved to Baltimore in 1954, they had stormed the American League for a pennant in all their years, and no other team in the league could make that claim.

Their first three seasons as Orioles, they played baseball like it was 1954. In 1957, they won games as they lost. Start of that year, the Baltimore Orioles were no more games than New York Yankees, more than Dodgers or Reds or Red Sox or more, in fact, than any other team that has been on Earth since those 22 summers. Last year they finished fourth in the American League East, their lowest finish ever under the management of Earl Weaver, yet their record of 90-71 would place them first in the National League West, second in the American League East and third in the National League West. So this

"great pitching," Weaver said, "at Aintree, we had eight infielders altogether in the second half of the season. Doug DeCinces had a second half. We've got Alvin Dark back now. He broke a leg. Ken Singleton is himself. He was coming off an operation last year. Lee May, who

son, Wayne Garland, Bobby Grich, Ross Grimsley, Dick Drago, Elliott Maddox and Royce Sullivan have walked away from the Orioles. Besides Bumbry, the club has signed only two free agents — Billy Smith, an infielder who quit the Angels, and Steve Stone, who has pitched for the Giants, White Sox and Cubs and played out his option twice.

"We bid for some other free agents," Weaver said, "but mostly we've been able to bring up players from our own organization. When we lost Reggie, for example, Eddie Murray came along and hit for us. A lot of the money we might have spent on free agents, we used on long-term contracts with players we wanted to keep."

"What's it like being on a club that is always up for sale?" he was asked.

Nothing in the trenches. "That doesn't mean anything to the people in uniform," he said. "The players know they still have their jobs. As far as I'm in the second year of a three-year contract so they'd have to keep me or pay me."

"Now owners might want their own players, and that would be all right. They couldn't get 25 new

players but it would be their privilege to bring in their own manager. But they'd have to pay me."

Core of the Orioles is their pitching: Jim Palmer won 21 games, Mike Flanagan 19, Dennis Martinez 16 and Scott McGregor 15, and Stone won 12 for the White Sox. Earl Weaver believes firmly that Palmer is the best pitcher in the game.

"Even with Ron Guidry in this league?" "I have to go on their records. Palmer has won at least 20 games eight years out of nine. How many ever did that — two or three?" "Ferguson Jenkins, for one."

"No," Weaver said, and he was correct. From 1967 through 1974, Jenkins was a 20-game winner seven times in eight years.

Along with pitching, the Orioles have that infield: Weaver has long considered Mark Belanger, the best shortstop on Earth. Rich Dauer at second base made one error all last season after setting major league records with 418 errorless chances in 85 consecutive games. DeCinces, the third baseman, made two errors in his last 85 games, one in his last 72 and none in his last 28.

In addition to Lee May, Baltimore has three players with 20 or more home runs — DeCinces, 28; Murray, 27, and Singleton, 20. The Orioles can pitch, they can pick up the ball and throw it and they can hit it out of sight. What they don't do is hit singles and run fast.

Nobody knows the troubles their manager has seen. He saw his operations open the season by losing a squeaker in Milwaukee, 11-3. Then the Brewers nosed them out, 16-3 and 13-5. Then they lost twice in Kansas City. Eventually they won some. In fact in one string of 33 games they won 26. Then they lost eight in a row. Halfway through that streak, they were stopped by Toronto's oo-names, 24-10.

Their manager did not cut his throat. Not even once.

Spain Confirms Bicycling Tour Will Be Run

MADRID, April 1 (AP) —

The 34th Tour of Spain bicycling race this year will be a 3,361-kilometer race from April 24 through May 13, the organizers announced yesterday.

Because of a lack of funds, the tour, one of Europe's three major ones with the Tours of France and of Italy, faced cancellation earlier this year.

The "Vuelta," as the race is called, will start in Jerez de la Frontera and will end in Madrid, traversing 27 mountain passes.

The race will be contested by six Spanish and three foreign 10-man teams.

McGinnis Injured

DENVER, April 1 (UPI) — Forward George McGinnis, a major factor in the Denver Nuggets' surge into first place in the National Basketball Association's Midwest Division, Saturday has been placed on the injured list with a partially torn ligament in his left ankle.

How to Brew a Hockey Treaty

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT) —

Most celebrations are toasted with champagne. But beer is the drink for the treaty by which the National Hockey League owners have agreed to absorb four World Hockey Association teams next season — the beer that all those Canadians did not consume after the NHL voted, 12-5, to reject a treaty proposal three weeks ago.

Never underestimate the power of an empty glass, especially one that is supposed to be foaming with beer. When the Montreal Canadiens, owned by the Molson Brewery, voted against the treaty on March 8, beer drinkers in three of the WHA cities — Winnipeg, Edmonton and Quebec City — voted against Molson. Mostly, they simply ordered other brands.

Bullet holes also were discovered in the glass doors at Molson's Brewery in Winnipeg, a bomb threat was phoned to the Molson's Brewery in Quebec City, a front-page editorial in the Edmonton Journal requested readers to "give up Molson's for Lent." So the Montreal Canadiens, along with the Vancouver Canucks, changed

their vote. Friday the treaty was approved, 14-3, by the NHL owners, pending the sanction of the Players Association, which will demand more liberal movement of free agents. But for now, bottoms up.

Laying It on the Line

"Our primary consideration in changing our vote," Jacques Courtois, the Montreal president, has said, "was selling beer."

Not even Harold Ballard, the president of the Toronto Maple Leafs and the most outspoken opponent of the treaty, criticized the Montreal club's surrender to the beer vote.

"I'm not mad at Montreal changing its mind," Harold Ballard says. "It's a business."

It's a business for Ballard too. Molson's sponsors the Maple Leafs telecasts. But the beauty of the hockey treaty is that the people in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Quebec City realized that sports is the business. They also realized that the beer business is vulnerable to protests. On the Sunday night after the March 8 vote, only about 100 bottles of Molson's beer were sold in the Winnipeg arena at a Jets game.

Usually about 2,500 bottles are sold.

"In the emotional reaction to the NHL vote," says Hollis Brace, the Molson vice president of marketing, "the Montreal Canadiens' vote became a Molson's vote."

Huge banners at the Winnipeg Arena blared, "Molson's Don't Want Us. We Don't Want Molson's." In the Quebec Coliseum, more than 100 similar signs appeared. At a bar in Edmonton, a Molson's representative sent over some bottles of beer to a group of young men with his compliments. But the young men got up and poured the beer over the Molson man's table, with their compliments.

"It's not possible to tell yet how much we lost in sales," Brace says. "But it's not huge."

Perhaps not, but it was enough to change the Montreal club's vote. But even before the March 8 vote, Peter Warren, a talk-show broadcaster for radio station CJOB in Winnipeg, had suggested "which beer not to drink if Montreal votes against us." And when Vancouver also voted against the WHA teams, Warren was in the middle. His station belongs to the Western Broadcasting chain, whose chairman is Frank Griffiths, the president of the Canucks.

"I was in the position," Warren says now, "of having to criticize my boss on the air."

Meanwhile, the Winnipeg Tribune printed a front-page coupon headlined, "I Protest." The coupon argued that the March 8 turnaround by the NHL had been "repulsive, selfish, narrow-sighted and detrimental to the best interests of national unity." It called the "federal government [should] take the necessary steps to end this restrictive practice," and that "the Canadian Radio and Television Committee [should] end forthwith the monopoly of national TV coverage now enjoyed by NHL teams."

"More than 12,000 people have signed those coupons and mailed them in to us," says Vic Grant, a Tribune columnist. "And they're still coming in."

Where It Hurts

Terry Young, the Edmonton Journal's sports columnist, reminded his readers that Molson's, not the Montreal Club, was vulnerable to protests.

"Back in 1967 when Vancouver was trying to get into the NHL, a similar situation developed," Young recalls. "Montreal and Toronto voted against the WHA teams, so the people in British Columbia stopped drinking Molson's and the Montreal club came around."

At the time Molson's dropped from first to third in sales in British Columbia, and it has remained third.

"I'm not sure that many people actually stopped drinking Molson's in Edmonton this time," Young says. "But the people made a lot of noise. They had Molson's worried. And that's what counted."

The situation in Quebec City was somewhat different. The Nordiques are owned by Carling O'Keefe, a rival brewery.

"The owners," says Claude Bedard, sports columnist of Le Journal de Quebec, "were worried that some day it might be their turn if the drinkers of their beer decided to protest something. So they did not encourage the protests."

Molson's repurchased the Montreal Canadiens last summer after having sold the club a decade ago — just in time to take the heat that established the treaty that deserves to be toasted in beer instead of champagne.

Norway Wins Curling

BERN, April 1 (AP) — Norway captured the world curling championship here last.

More Sports
On Page 11

High on Hockey, an American Teaches the Sport to Barcelona

By Samuel Abr

BARCELONA (IHT) — George Semler Jr. has been building a hockey program in Spain since he discovered ice seven years ago and so he has learned to live with small pleasures, like the second period in which Spain ran up the score, 1-0, against Yugoslavia in the Group C world championships here.

"The team came out really playing," he said, savoring the memory, "and they outskated Yugoslavia, totally dominated them." What made the period even more memorable, Semler said with no trace of anticlimax, was that Yugoslavia had already taken a 10-0 lead in the first period and eventually won the game 16-1.

As Semler discussed the game, he managed to keep the focus on the second period. Such triumphs in international hockey can be rare for Semler, a 35-year-old American who learned the sport in Connecticut and played forward at the Kent School and at Yale.

Leaving It to Chance

A former Marine Corps lieutenant in Vietnam, Semler came to Europe to travel after his discharge in 1970. He arrived in Madrid a year later ("I was a question of living in Austria or Spain and the car broke down in Madrid") and planned to write while doing graduate studies toward a doctorate in comparative literature. He received a bachelor's degree in French from Yale in 1966 and a master's in Spanish from Middlebury's Madrid program in 1974.

"I'm only four credit hours away from the doctorate," he explained, "and I could probably do those in a summer. But I would still have to do an immense amount of work on my thesis, a study of Borges and Cervantes. The trouble is that I spent my thesis time doing work on my hockey thesis."

Semler said he was simply looking for recreation when he first heard about plans to establish hockey in Spain in 1972, when the country's first ice rinks were built. There are nine now, two in Barcelona, two in Bilbao, two in Madrid, one in San Sebastian, one in Jaca, and one in Victoria. Rinks have also been opened, and closed, in Seville and Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands.

Cast in Another Role

"All I was doing was looking for a chance to get some exercise, keep in shape," Semler said about the first days, "and I found myself one of the people that other people wanted to build the Spanish hockey program."

He has since coached one season in Madrid, two seasons in San Sebastian in the Basque country and the last four seasons in Barcelona, where he is head coach for the teams affiliated with Football Club Barcelona at its huge sports complex.

"The people who run the national pro-



George Semler Jr.

gram wanted me to leave San Sebastian and come to Barcelona," he said. "They wanted to build up a Madrid-Barcelona rivalry because a Madrid-any place rivalry is so important in sports in Spain. Spaniards want to root against Madrid because they want to root against centralization."

Semler has been successful in Barcelona; his senior team won the King's Cup in the country's most important tournament two of the last three years and nearly won the Division One championship all three years, although it is not doing so well this season. But he has not succeeded in building a rivalry with Madrid because the capital's two hockey teams are in Division Two, not yet ready for higher competition.

In his duties here, Semler is in charge of 150 hockey players, ranging in programs from mid-teens, ages 8 to 11, through bantams, juniors and seniors. He is also assistant coach of Spain's junior international team and assistant coach of the senior international team, which was host and participant in the Group C championships, which ended here March 25.

Group C is the lowest of the three

world groupings, much further than two letters removed from Group A, whose champion, the Soviet Union, was good enough to defeat the National Hockey League in the Challenge Cup this year.

In the tournament at the 1,500-seat Ice Palace here, Yugoslavia and Italy were obviously the class teams, finishing first and second. France and Bulgaria were at least respectable while Spain, South Korea, Australia and Britain battled to see which two teams would remain in Group C and which two would drop out to make room for new competitors.

Semler was more toward the end of the tournament. At that point, Spain had one victory (7-1 over South Korea) and four losses (5-4 to Bulgaria, 8-2 to France, 10-1 to Italy and 16-1 to Yugoslavia) and was in real danger of dropping out of Group C.

Definitive Drop-out

Since Group C is the lowest of the rankings, a team that drops out has nowhere to drop into and is thus banished from international hockey championships for at least the next two years. Semler said he was worrying that if Spain dropped out, it might be gone forever.

"A skating rink in Spain is still mostly a disheveled on ice," he said with a smile. "It's a place where 14- and 16-year-olds go to attract other 14- and 16-year-olds by skating in a circle."

"Hockey in this country is what he called a caprice," he continued. "For six years it's been officially encouraged and funded, but it's really hard to say it's justified itself. The government gives 10 million pesetas (about \$150,000) to each of five teams in the First Division and each of five teams in the Second Division."

"Most of this money goes to buy ice time in the rinks, which usually charge 10,000 pesetas an hour (about \$150). But we have perhaps 500 hockey players in the country and frankly that's not an impressive number to justify the spending."

"Our junior and senior national teams have been treated so well all these years. The Canary Islands are a place the average Spaniard dreams about going on his honeymoon, like Hawaii in the States, and our kids were flown there for two weeks for the world championships last year."

"Denmark — another unheard-of place for the average Spaniard — and our teams fly there for games."

Far Down Last Year

"It's not a matter of winning this tournament," he stressed. "Spain was the host last year also, in the Canaries, and we finished seventh, but we weren't in danger of dropping out of Group C as we are here."

"I'm not even sure whether it would be good or bad for Spanish hockey if we were to drop out. The problem we have with our program is deciding where we want to go and how we want to do it."

"Should we import Canadian juniors to fill out our teams?" He asked. "Some people think so, although I don't. Italy has four Canadians (with dual citizenship) and look how well it's doing. But the kind of Canadians we could get for the money we have wouldn't be much of an improvement on our own players and wouldn't teach them much."

"These kids we have playing for Spain, they sort of fell out of the sky. One day they were playing pinball, the next they were playing hockey. They're the first generation in Spain to play the game and no country does well with its first generation."

"What you need is to have the game established for two or three generations so a boy is playing the game he saw his father play. That way a boy knows what to dream about, playing hockey before a big crowd in a good rink. In Spain, a boy is playing before he's had a chance to dream about it."

Following his own counsel, Semler already has his son Matthew, 4, on skates and learning to play hockey. Semler and his wife Lucy have another son, Nathan, 9 months old, and a daughter, Katherine, 7.

Exhibition Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	13	9	.591
Seattle	13	10	.565
San Francisco	11	9	.548
San Diego	10	9	.524
San Jose	10	12	.455
San Jose	11	11	.500
San Jose	11	12	.476
San Jose	10	13	.435
San Jose	9	13	.409
San Jose	8	13	.385
San Jose	5	18	.278

Saturday's Games

San Jose 2	San Jose 2
San Jose 2	San Jose 2
San Jose 2	San Jose 2
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Finals Cut Back

LOUIS, April 1 (UPI) — Jim Bakken, a veteran of wars with the St. Louis Cardinals, says that he has learned that "it will not be involved in the National Football League team's training this summer."

Letter From Moscow

Soviet Stamp-ede Stamped in Russia

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — "We say that the young man who gives up stamp collecting when he gets interested in girls will get interested in stamps again when he gets too old for girls," Ilya Morosov said with a smile.

Although certainly young enough to retain his interest in the opposite sex, Morosov is one of the more avid stamp collectors here in what may be the philatelic capital of the world.

"I have my family budget and my philatelic budget," Morosov added. "It's hard to say which is bigger."

Nobody knows for sure how many stamp collectors there are in the Soviet Union, but membership in the All-Union Society of Philatelists was 295,000 at the beginning of this year, up almost 30 percent just since early 1977. That makes the society seven times as large as the American Philatelic Society, the largest such organization in the United States.

Based on monthly sales of new stamp issues, the society estimates that there are at least a million serious collectors here.

In addition to the philatelic groups found at factories and community clubs, you can find the collectors almost any day of the week milling around one of the *filatelia* stores located in most major Soviet cities.

There are four such state-operated specialty stores in Moscow, and judging from a visit to one of them, located on the "embankment" of the Moscow River, there's probably more business conducted unofficially outside the stores than there is inside.

The tools of the trade near the *filatelia* are a pocket-sized album, a pair of tweezers, a practiced eye and a talent for negotiation. The street traders approached a foreigner with anticipation, but frowned at the bagful of U.S. stamps he had ripped off his mail. "Do you have uncancelled ones?" they asked, stalling away while the foreigner could produce none.

Officials of the All-Union Society of Philatelists dismiss the street

By Geraldine Plunnecker

DITCHLING, England (HT) — In Wild Goose Cottage, tucked beneath the English South Downs, Rowland Emmett invents machines — benign, friendly machines. Engineering caprices, they mock the Industrial Revolution, technology, regimentation, pollution.

By the early 1950s Emmett had earned popularity as a cartoonist. His weekly roocon drawings for Punch of tall-funneled, gravity-defying vehicles and the Far Tottering and Oyster Creek Railway first charmed the aesthetes and self-upper-lip courage of wartime Britain, and then emerging affluence.

Suddenly he quit to turn the cartoons into moving, three-dimensional models. His first, a copy of Far Tottering, carried 2 million passengers at Battersea Fair Grounds before it rolled along to the Ontario Science Museum outside Toronto. It now roosts there, like seven other Emmett machines.

Emmett has been called the "marmalade of doddiness." His machines revolve, flash and sway, quivering, tinkling rhythmically with incredibly complex synchronized movements — going nowhere, doing nothing. Oddments festoon them, a whirling eggbeater, a roasting doorknob, a chicken incubator hood.

Is Emmett potty, or making existential sense? "It's very serious to me. And also they don't make me laugh," he reflected. He quickly veers aside: "Their purpose? To make people smile... that's all."

Since benign machines are corporate public relations dream stuff, major high-technology including Borg-Warner, Shell Oil, Hawker-Siddeley, along with government and civic boards have been patron to Emmett's kinetic "Things." Most of them took a year to execute, and reverted back to Emmett after a five-year lease, in debt financial arrangements exacted by Emmett's wife of 39 years, Mary. They then are leased and promoted again.

New Books

White-haired at 70, fit from hours of cycling and a daily swim, Emmett leafs through cover sketches for a new book on his dozen and a half machines. There's also a planned Penguin paperback reprint of Punch car-

toons published several years ago as "Early Morning Milk Train" and "Alarms and Excursions." Here are the "Wild Goose" engine of Far Tottering and dour Englishmen like Noel Harbinger, Christmas card specialist.

Wistfully, Emmett talks of painting "seriously" if he could only stop seeing everything as a machine part. "It might be a silly chimney pot on somebody's house," he said. He did try. A few months ago he had even swept out the 200-year-old forge where he and 14 part-time craftsmen welded his filigreed whimsies. "I got rid of everything collected over all those years."

Then came a commission for the ultimate machine from a prestigious U.S. science museum; and there was Honeywell wanting a second computer. "So having said I'll never do another, what can I do?" he smiled.

The son of a journalist-inventor, Emmett sketched machinery as a boy, was granted a patent at 14 for an improvement on the gramophone hand crank, studied art, joined a commercial studio. He soon was knocking out ad campaigns in half a day. "It taught me to think quickly, discard irrelevant ideas." When Punch accepted what Emmett considered hackneyed work from an associate, he was dashed off his first cartoon. "I was a little bit disappointed," he said. "I had a ready-made store of ideas, a ready-made style all there. I'd never used it before, knew nothing of it," his voice still lifts in surprise.

War Work

He was drafted into a World War II factory, one of a group of ingenious, creative sorts to be trained as draftsman. "I didn't need the training... I automatically knew. They said I added a foot in length to the Stirling bomber."

Then James Gardner, designer for the 1951 Festival of Britain, suggested Emmett turn Far Tottering into a working reality. The

humorist relished the joke, until Gardner's secretary rang late one day to say festival drawings were due the next morning. He sweated through the night to turn out rough plans.

Emmett consistently tours the United States, where he is even more popular than in England, with such fantasies as the Lunar Cycle, Featherstone Kite, Hogmuddle Rotatory Niggler and Fidgeter, for farming; even wallpaper. There's another U.S. department store thing showing next fall, and the cover to design for a priory U.S. Christmas catalog. His friend Saul Steinberg had done none.

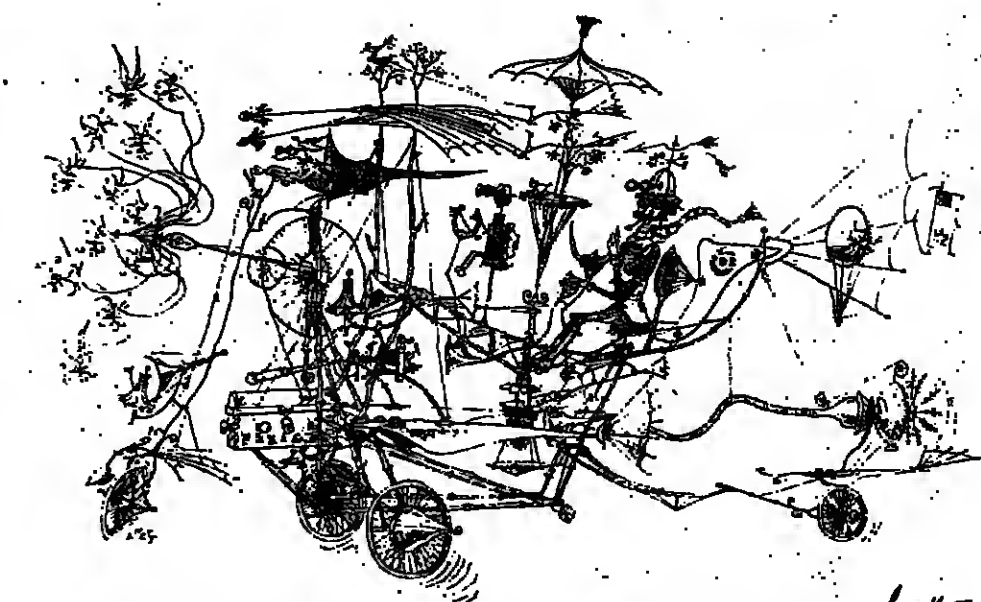
Thus a pale gray Jaguar sits by the rose gardens and the Emmets swim year-round in Sussex. "I have a picture of Mary swimming in a snowstorm," Emmett said of his slight, dark-haired wife. "Heroic? No, beaten to 75-plus degrees," warmed, he nuzzled observed, "by pound notes."

Emmett's machines whirl on

mostly in the U.S. museums. There is Honeywell's Forget-Me-Not Computer with lacy elephants (they never forget); woodpecker punch-card operators; peripheral unit FRED (Frightfully Rapid Evaluator and Dispenser); the Humbug Sweet Machine, one of eight Things Emmett created for the classic film "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," and Borg-Warner's 1972 Vintage Car of the Future.

The last time the late Rube Goldberg saw an Emmett machine he arrived in Manhattan, leaning heavily on two companions. Within minutes he was on hands and knees under the Thing. "Rowland," he exclaimed, "I've just got to figure out how it works."

Rowland Emmett at right with Humbug Sweet Machine he made for "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang."



THE FEATHERSTONE-KITE OPENWORK BASKET-WEAVE No. 2. GENTLEMAN'S FLYING MACHINE

PEOPLE:

Royal Family Gets a Raise

When it comes to inflation, even royalty is immune. The British government has announced in the annual state allowance Queen Elizabeth and other members of the royal family to meet costs. Denis Healey, told the queen's total income from the state will increase £1,960,200 last year to £2,134,215. The allowance for Queen Mother will rise by £25 to £200,000; for Prince Philip, £5,000 to £98,000.

"Hallelujah," an Israeli song celebrating "a new blue day" that was and that is to be, turned top honors in the 1979 vision song contest in Jerusalem. The song, performed by Gali and the Milk and Honey, came from behind on the 19th lot to win against entries from other nations. Israel hosted contest because of Israeli singer Yehuda Cohen's triumph in the competition last year in Paris.

Behind those loud orange green rooftops and signs that U.S. highways, there really is Howard Johnson. And so, Broadway producers Lee G. and Shelly Gross decided to put a comedy called "Murder at Johnson's," they took precaution of checking it. Johnson, "I read the script and fun," said the motel mogul, who the son of the founder of the mess. Johnson has not only his blessing in the project, he's joining in its promotion. The talk to win against entries from other nations. Israel hosted contest because of Israeli singer Yehuda Cohen's triumph in the competition last year in Paris.

Movie tough-guy James Caan has been hospitalized with an inflamed sciatic nerve. Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles said his condition was good. Caan, 74, who retired from acting several years ago, lives in Dutchess County, N.Y., and maintains homes in Los Angeles and in Martha's Vineyard, Mass. —SAMUEL JUST

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